

## Hamas denies switch in stand on accord

AMMAN (AP) — A Muslim fundamentalist group waging a campaign to derail the Palestinian self-rule accord denied Tuesday reports that it was backing away from its opposition to the Middle East peace process. The denial by the spokesman of the Hamas group followed a statement by an Israeli minister that the group was considering joining the peace process. Israel Radio reported Monday that Hamas had offered to Palestine Liberation Organisation officials in Tunis to contest July 1994 elections for a Palestinian self-rule authority envisaged under the Israel-PLO accord. Mohammed Nazzal, representative of Hamas in Jordan, categorically denied the reports. "Hamas' position is final. We will boycott the elections," Mr. Nazzal told the Associated Press. Commenting on Israel Radio, reports that Hamas had made overtures to PLO officials in Tunis, Mr. Nazzal said: "This is incorrect information. Such reports serve as propaganda by Israel and (PLO Chairman Yasser) Arafat to show that the PLO leader has contacts with Hamas." Mr. Nazzal said that his group has no plans for talks with the PLO at this stage.

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## King receives Omani message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received a message from Sultan Qaboos Ben Sa'id of Oman. The message was delivered to King Hussein by Omani Minister of Court Saif Ben Hamad Ben Saud, who was received in an audience attended by Royal Court Chief Khalid Al Karaki and the Omani ambassador to Jordan.

## Israeli wounded

OCCUPIED GAZA STRIP (Agencies) — A Palestinian on Tuesday stabbed and seriously wounded a Jewish worker in an Israeli industrial zone in the occupied Gaza Strip, Israel Radio and hospital staff said. The Israeli army said they were checking the report. The radio quoted police as saying an Arab stabbed the worker in the back at the Erez industrial zone, a few hundred metres from the border checkpoint separating the Gaza Strip from Israel. A spokeswoman for Barzilai hospital in Ashkelon said the 19-year-old man was in serious condition.

## ALF 'splits'

TUNIS (AFP) — A rift has appeared in one of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) groups opposing last month's autonomy deal with Israel, as Arab Liberation Front (ALF) dissidents disown their leaders fighting the deal. In a statement issued Monday night, Jamil Shahata who styled himself "spokesman" of the pro-Iraqi ALF, said an "interim leadership" had been set up which wanted to stay in the PLO and abide by the decisions of the executive body. The "ALF-General Command" announced it was withdrawing its support for Nassif Awad and Mahmoud Ismail, respectively the ALF's general-secretary and its representative on the PLO Executive Committee.

## Israel wants collaborators safe

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel wants Palestinians to ensure the safety of thousands of Arab collaborators when it withdraws from occupied territories, Israeli security sources said Tuesday. They said Israeli negotiators, due to open talks with Palestinians in Egypt on Wednesday on implementing a self-rule deal, hope to link the request on collaborators to a release of thousands of Palestinian prisoners held by Israel. They said there is concern some 5,000 Arabs — collaborators and their families — could face reprisals under Palestinian authority.

## Gulf state in secret talks with Israel

TEL AVIV (AFP) — A Gulf state has proposed to build a gas pipeline to Israel, Energy Minister Moshe Shabat told Tuesday's Jerusalem Post. "Arabs from a Gulf state visited Israel last month," Mr. Shabat told the daily, saying they proposed to construct the pipeline to Eilat on the Red Sea. "We offered our suggestions and now we are waiting to hear from them... by the end of the month," he said. Mr. Shabat, who is also police minister, refused to name the country but described the visitors as "Gulf governmental people, but not necessarily officials today. They are well plugged in."

## Papandreou forms new cabinet

ATHENS (AFP) — Prime Minister-designate Andreas Papandreou, the veteran Greek Socialist who made a spectacular political comeback in elections this weekend, presented the country's new cabinet members on Tuesday. The 74-year-old Papandreou, whose administration from 1981-89 was marred by scandals and corruption, named Carlos Papoulias foreign minister and Theodoros Panagiotis deputy foreign minister in charge of European affairs. Georges Papandreou, the premier's son, was named state secretary in the foreign ministry.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published weekly by the Jordan Press Foundation

SERIALS  
DIVISION

## Sudan urges dialogue with U.S.

KHARTOUM (AP) — Foreign Minister Hussein Suliman Abu Salih on Tuesday urged dialogue with the United States as the only way to remove Sudan from a U.S. list of countries accused of supporting "terrorism." Mr. Abu Salih, who returned Tuesday from the U.N. General Assembly meeting in New York, told reporters he explained this view at a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher. "There is no other venue but the continuation of serious dialogue for reaching a healthy relationship between the two countries," he said. In August, the United States put Sudan on the list so-called terrorist sponsors that also includes Syria and Libya. Last week, U.S. sources said they suspect Sudan and Iran have provided training and weapons to help Somali warlord Mohammad Farah Aidid attack U.S. forces in Mogadishu. Sudan denied the accusation. While in New York, Mr. Abu Salih told the United Nations his country condemns all forms of terrorism and respects human rights.

## King: Decision to hold elections taken in order to uphold democracy; Jordan will press ahead with peace process

Monarch emphasises need to preserve national unity, commitment to Palestinians and pledges to develop well-studied approach to cooperation

### No recognition of any sovereignty over Jerusalem except by Almighty God

King calls on religious mosque preachers to stay away from politicking  
**'No rumour-mongering or vilification of security departments will be tolerated'**

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday that his decision to go ahead with holding the general elections as scheduled was prompted by his commitment to democracy, desire to continue to set Jordan as an example and the need to preserve national unity.

The King, in a nation-wide broadcast on television and radio, called on Jordanians to take part in the elections and exercise their right to participation in decision-making in an atmosphere of brotherhood, freedom and absolute integrity.

He said the elections would not have bearing on the rights of Jordanian voters of Palestinian origin to "choose what they please when the choice of return or compensation or both becomes available to them."

Underlining the importance of Jerusalem, the King ex-

pressed hope the Holy City would be a "meeting point and a symbol of Palestinian-Israeli and Arab-Israeli peace, of peace among the children of Abraham."

He emphasised, however, that the commitment of the Hashemites towards the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem remains unchanged and pledged continued Jordanian support for their restoration.

"We did not, nor will we ever, recognise any sovereignty over them except by Almighty God, as indeed with the Holy Places of all believers in God in this most Holy City," the King said.

The King invited Arabs and Muslims to establish a "venerable, non-political religious body, representing the five Islamic sects, to look after the affairs of the Muslim Holy Places in Jerusalem."

The King also called for an Arab-Muslim dialogue as well

on ... " the King said.

Similarly, the King called on the media to "set aside flowery language that has no content and shun negativity unbalanced by responsibility."

"They should once and for all refrain from vilifying people here and there, whether Arab or foreign, especially those who are in positions of leadership in this world or heads of state," the King said.

The King renewed his call on the Palestinian people to unite and be steadfast behind the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in following up the Israel-PLO agreement towards achieving the restoration of their rights based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Briefly reviewing the evolution of the Palestinian problem and Jordan's consistent support for the Palestinian people throughout the decades, the King said Israel, after the 1967 war, persistently refused to recognise its right to strive to

leniently" towards anyone who indulges in such actions, he said.

The King said the wisest course for Jordan in the emerging new world order was to interact with it "so that it does not become a reality whilst we have no say or influence on its contents and its possible effect on us."

The King renewed his call on the Palestinian people to unite and be steadfast behind the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in following up the Israel-PLO agreement towards achieving the restoration of their rights based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The King said he would not tolerate any "rumour-mongering and vilification" of the Kingdom's security forces, including the General Intelligence and Public Security Departments. "We shall not act

"rescue the West Bank or to represent the Palestinians" until the early 70s.

"Then there occurred the war of 1973, of which we knew only when it started," said the King, recalling that Jordan contributed immediately to defending the Syrian front. In the aftermath of that war, Jordan was unable to achieve an Israeli withdrawal on the Jordanian front despite repeated efforts.

After the war, Israel switched tactics and maintained the position that it would only deal with Jordan in the context of the West Bank, he said.

Noting that Jordan, responding to an Arab summit resolution in 1974, extended recognition to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, the King also recalled that Jordan continued to support the Palestinian struggle for liberation.

Jordan signed an agenda



outlining the principles for a peace agreement with Israel on Sept. 14, one day after the Israel-PLO agreement was signed in Washington, "as an expression of our support for the mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel ...," the King said.

"We shall actively proceed now with what is necessary, first to lend support to our Palestinian brethren and cooperate with them on a carefully studied, planned and clear basis, both to protect them and us, and second, to deal firmly and resolutely with the many special and urgent issues which we face, with speed, care and precision," the King said.

## PCC endorses Arafat-led Palestine National Authority

From Wafa Amr in Tunis with agency dispatches

TUNIS — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat basked in glory Tuesday after the Palestine Central Council (PCC) voted to ratify the Sept. 13 Israeli-PLO autonomy accord.

The PCC, the PLO's mini-parliament-in-exile, late Monday night also voted to set up a "Palestinian National Authority" (PNA) in the occupied territories.

An dwarfed opposition emerged from the ballot, whereby only eight out of a total 83 PCC members opposed the agreement, and 63 approved it, with nine abstentions.

However, the actual opposition to the accord is significant if the 24 opponents who boycotted the meeting were taken into consideration. Both opponents and proponents of the accord criticised it and expressed serious concerns about the future.

A senior PLO official said

the fragile arguments of the opposition reflected that the "Palestinian national identity and thinking was independent from Arab influence, and it also reflected the weakness of the Arab liberation movement, which no longer has a convincing political programme."

"This is our Palestinian democracy. Everybody was free to express his opinion," said Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Arafat told the PCC that the PNA was called for in a Palestine National Council (PNC) resolution taken in 1974. He said: "We cannot announce the establishment of the Palestinian interim self-government authority now because part of our land is still under occupation. Therefore, in line with our 1974 PNC resolution which said we will set up a Palestinian National Authority on any part of our land that is liberated or that Israel withdraws from, we have decided to establish this Palestinian National Authority comprised of Palestinians in

Jericho.

Mohammad Abbas, a hard-line leader representing the Palestine Liberation Front,

(Continued on page 3)



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday receives His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan upon his return home (Petra photo)

## Israel to allow 5,000 a year to return home

### Combined agency dispatches

TUNIS — Israel will raise the number of exiled Palestinians who may return to the occupied territories each year to 5,000, Israel and French spokesmen said.

The increase from about 1,000 a year was announced by Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin during an international conference on refugees in Tunis, an Israeli spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mr. Beilin had told the conference that Israel was ready to process 2,000 cases a year, which would work out to 5,000 people.

France's delegation head Bernard Bajolet said the Israeli announcement had been made in the framework of a discussion of reunifying separated families.

"We are discussing the increase of those authorised to return from outside... the question is now to know whether we could do more (than 5,000 people)," he told journalists at the end of the first working

group on refugees.

The Israeli spokesman said Mr. Beilin also announced that Israel decided to allow 10 Palestinians expelled during the 1970s for political activism to return with their families.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Mr. Beilin were to meet here Tuesday. The refugee meeting follows the Palestine Central Council ratification of the Palestinian autonomy deal signed in Washington last month, clearing the way for the first stage of autonomy, due to start on Wednesday.

Mr. Beilin, the first senior Israeli official to visit Tunisia, represented his government at the three-day meeting which is part of the U.S.-brokered Middle East peace process launched in Madrid in late 1991.

Israeli and Palestinian delegates said the meeting would discuss specific projects related to the refugee issue, but they did not go into details.

"The most difficult thing be-

(Continued on page 5)

## Israel and PLO begin countdown to withdrawal

Combined agency dispatches

West Bank for the next five years.

The talks beginning in Cairo and the Red Sea resort of Taba Wednesday are two out of four sets of negotiations planned by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat at their first working meeting last Wednesday.

Almost every phrase in the historic declaration of principles on Palestinian self-rule that was signed by Israel and the PLO in Washington on Sept. 13 needs further negotiation.

Some difficult issues, such as the future of Palestinian prisoners held during the past six years of the intifada, are not mentioned in the document at all.

The declaration sets a tight timetable: Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho to start by Dec. 13 and be complete by April 13, and a Palestinian council to be elected by July 13 to run Gaza and the whole

Gaza Strip is expected to grind to a halt with shops closed and few vehicles on the roads.

No celebrations are planned to mark the start of autonomy.

Nor has Israel prepared any ceremonies and with nothing due to change on the ground even the settlers have announced a demonstration.

Following are the Palestinian members of the liaison committee, which will meet in Taba:

Mahmud Abbas, Yasser Abed Rabbo, Mamoun Nafal, Ziad Abu Ziad, Ghassan Al Khatib and Freiha Abu Medin.

Following are the Palestinian members of the "Gaza-Jericho" committee which will meet in Taba:

Nabil Sha'ath, Saleh Rafat, Nasser Yusef, General Fahri Nakour, Amin Al Huneidi, Nizar Amar, Ahmad Al Khaldi and Hassan Astour.

The Israeli delegation to the

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## Chali says U.N. saves U.S. from being world cop

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Boutros Ghali said Monday it was in the interest of the United States to support the United Nations unless it wanted to play the role of the world's policeman by itself.

He told a small group of reporters that the American people, as well as key European nations such as France and Germany, were not interested in policing the entire world and were turning inward to their own domestic problems.

"So the leadership must help public opinion, must explain that today we are all in the same boat, that what is going wrong can have an impact on world society," he added.

The U.N. chief struck back at Washington's criticism of the U.N. operation in Somalia and its announcement last week that American troops would withdraw from the Horn of Africa country by March 31.

He spoke as Haitian plainclothes police prevented an American ship carrying 200 peacekeepers from docking in Port-au-Prince, shouting they would turn Haiti into a second Somalia and force the U.N. and U.S. to leave.

Dr. Ghali said that at the moment there was no other forum but the United Nations. "If the member states don't want to play the role of the policemen of the world, the sheriff of the world, they must [use] the United Nations."

He said he took no decisions in Haiti or Somalia that were not authorised by member states, including Washington.

"The weakest partner of all the actors in international relations is the United Nations," he said. "It's only value, if it has a value is a moral one (of) representing international society," based on resolutions adopted by member states.

"If the member states need to use the United Nations for their internal problems, the United Nations must accept it," he said in an indirect reference to the U.S. Congress' scathing criticism of U.N. operations in Somalia.

At the same time other U.N.

officials said Dr. Ghali was extremely concerned about the U.N. announced withdrawal of troops from Somalia by March 31. He felt this was sending the wrong signals to Haiti's coup-prone military as well as future operations in Bosnia.

The difficulty of getting replacement troops, not only for American contingents but for French and Belgian troops who announced their withdrawal earlier, was utmost in his mind.

With the U.N. in severe debt, he was also running into acute problems in getting volunteers for any operation because of no funds to reimburse troop-contributing nations.

President Bill Clinton, reacting to the Oct. 3 battle in Mogadishu in which at least 15 Americans were killed and one was captured, last week said the United States and the United Nations needed to change directions in Somalia, tone down its military operations against fugitive warlord Mohammed Farah Aideed, and reexamine its commitment towards nation-building.

A senior U.N. official said a lot was riding on how the March 31 deadline would be met, whether it would serve as a catalyst for a peace pact or whether the warlords such as Gen. Aideed would wait and resume their military quest for power.

To this end Dr. Ghali intends to go to Addis Ababa on Oct. 20 to meet African and Arab leaders to prevent Somalia collapsing into chaos after the United States withdraws.

But he refused to blame the United States, whom U.N. officials consider responsible for the military strategy in Mogadishu, including the disastrous Oct. 3 raid.

Dr. Ghali played down the controversy with Washington, saying he needs U.S. support. "I must help the member states so they will be able to help me."

"We have had setbacks and we will have setbacks in the future. Don't ask us to be perfect. But without the support of member states, we have nothing," he said.

The U.N. ordered Iraq to dismantle arms factories linked to its nuclear programme, but the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) felt



An American soldier checks the identity of U.N. headquarters at the former compound of Somali workers employed in reconstructing the U.S. embassy in Mogadishu (AP photo)

## Iraq could make nuclear arms if U.N. lifts sanctions — IISS

LONDON (R) — Iraq could once again be in a position to make nuclear weapons if the United Nations lifted sanctions, a leading British research institute said Tuesday.

The London-based IISS said suspicions had also hardened that neighbouring Iran was developing nuclear weapons because it was buying aircraft and missiles capable of delivering nuclear munitions.

The think-tank also noted numerous press reports that Iran had recruited nuclear scientists and engineers from the former Soviet Union. There have been claims that it may have obtained a number of warheads from former Soviet republics.

But if Tehran does have a nuclear programme, it is still in its early stages. "In all probability Iran cannot hope to produce its own nuclear weapons before the year 2000 at the earliest," the IISS said.

There are strong suspicions that North Korea, which like Iran has signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, has also embarked on a nuclear weapons programme.

Although no evidence has been found, the institute asked why North Korea refused to let the IAEA inspect certain sites.

"The simplest, but not necessarily the correct, reason

is that the government has something to hide and is perhaps, despite U.S. warnings, far closer to producing a nuclear weapon than had been supposed," the Military Balance said.

On a more optimistic note, the IISS said the treaty to reduce conventional forces in Europe, signed by members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the former Warsaw Pact, had got off to a good start.

Sixteen months after the party came into force, most countries were on course to meet interim targets for scrapping surplus weapons and its inspection process had been a success.

"After some initial suspicion, both inspectors and inspected have discovered that inspections are an important confidence-building measure that have led to a much improved understanding of each other's problems and military philosophy," the think-tank said.

A new U.N. register of conventional arms, which aims to record the transfer of arms between countries, had also made a promising start during its first year of operation, it said.

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## Archaeologists race to study city of the sacred cats

By Mimi Mann  
The Associated Press

ZAGAZIG, Egypt — Archaeologists are racing against urban sprawl to uncover the many lives of Bastet, the city of the sacred cats that is one of ancient Egypt's most important legacies.

For more than a century, excavators have made remarkable finds as they unearth the city named for the cat goddess Bastet: The ruins of the grand temple, sleek cat statues, and cemeteries holding thousands of mummified cats.

The toppled statues, columns and granite blocks on the grounds of the grand temple to Bastet retain a mystical aura. Infertile Muslim village women pour water over the statues of the creator god Ptah and Pharaoh Ramses II as they pray to become pregnant.

Three thousand years of history are told in the ruins, which are threatened by the rapid development of Zagazig, a city 80 kilometres north of Cairo.

A highway runs through the main dig site, which

archaeologists call Tell Basta. Its perimeter is being squeezed by encroaching apartment buildings and small businesses.

A series of amazing finds over the past 1½ years — including a cache of 150 gold items — points to the urgency of the archaeologists' task.

"It's rare to find a whole city. That's why what we're doing is so important," said Ibrahim Bakr, former chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation who heads the dig at Tell Basta.

Bastet was rebuilt repeatedly over the centuries, one layer on top of another. For the excavator, Mr. Bakr said, the work is like "slicing through a cake."

The earliest reliefs predate Cheops, the pharaoh who built the Great Pyramid in Giza 4,600 years ago. The city finally was abandoned several hundred years after the arrival of Christianity in the 1st century.

As the worship of animals — particularly cats — came to dominate religious beliefs, Bastet became the site of ancient Egypt's largest religious festival. Ancient chroniclers wrote that up to

700,000 pilgrims spent days in Bubastis, drinking wine and engaging in sex orgies to honour Bastet.

The city became important at the end of the new kingdom in 1070 B.C. and for a while it was Egypt's capital.

The cat cult brought in vast wealth. Bubastis lay on the major trade route connecting Egypt's military capital of Memphis, south of modern Cairo, to the Sinai Peninsula and on to Asia.

Mr. Bakr's team from Zagazig University has been digging in Tell Basta since 1977. They have found evidence not only of the glory surrounding the cat city but also humble relics such as dishes and jewellery made of mud that offer valuable insights into the life of ordinary Egyptians.

The search has uncovered

so many items that Mr. Bakr plans to display them in a new museum at the university. It will be Egypt's only museum devoted to a single archaeological site.

Bastet was among the earliest and most important of Egypt's deities. At first a war goddess, she mellowed with

the ages and eventually became more of a friendly protector. Bastet was pictured either with a cat's or a lion's head.

Bubastis is best known for its cat cemeteries, where for religious reasons thousands of mummified cats were tenderly wrapped and placed in underground vaults.

The cemeteries were largely destroyed before Mr. Bakr's team started its work, although they occasionally find statues of Bastet that were buried with the cat mummies. Similar bronze figures, depicting majestic cats with long legs and powerful muscles, can be found in museums around the world.

Ancient Egyptians were the first to domesticate the cat. According to tomb paintings, the cat was not only a household companion but also served as a bird-hunter on boating trips through the marshes.

"I often think of the ancient Egyptians and their beloved cats," said Mr. Bakr. "I can imagine when a cat died, the mourning family took it to the priests, who said last rites and mummified

"This site is under so much pressure, but so many secrets remain," Mr. Bakr said.

"This site is under so much pressure, but so many secrets remain," Mr. Bakr said.

the body just like humans. Then the cat was buried in a cemetery."

Mr. Bakr is now focusing excavation on ancient town dwellings, a royal palace, scattered religious monuments and sprawling graveyards containing human skeletons.

The team's latest discovery is the limestone head of a lion, perhaps from a statue of Bastet's son Mahes. The head, slightly bigger than life size, has a majestic face with nostrils flaring, delicately carved ears and a teardrop-shaped line falling onto one cheek.

That discovery followed a major find in April 1992 when Mr. Bakr's team chanced upon a gold cache buried in two alabaster vases just outside the main temple's festival hall. The cache included delicate jewellery and tiny solid gold statues. It is uncertain why the gold was hidden. Priests may have buried it ahead of an invading army or stashed it away for personal safety.

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# Home News

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1993 3

**SAFER CROSSINGS:** The new pedestrian tunnel at the University of Jordan. Officials, students and visitors Tuesday started to use the 30-metre-long tunnel connecting the main entrance to the university to the opposite side of the highway following the completion of its construction Monday evening. Construction workers and engineers worked 24 hours a day for one month to finish the eight-metre wide passage way. The Amman Municipality had diverted traffic from the University Road to facilitate completion of the project, according to a municipality official. The official told the Jordan Times that the project cost the municipality JD 87,000, of which JD 3,000 was donated by the family of Mona Al Saleh, a university student who was killed in one of the numerous accidents that occur-



red over the past years in front of the university. The Hussein Attieh Contract-

ing Firm, which constructed the tunnel, donated JD 6,000, he added.

The official said the tunnel is lit by night. He said other such passage ways

could be constructed at sites for the safety of pedestrians.

## Intercountry quality of life consultation ends with praise for Jordanian experience

**Jordan** (J.T.) — An Intercountry Consultation on Accelerating the Basic Minimum Needs Quality of Life approach in the Eastern Mediterranean Region concluded Tuesday with praise for the Jordanian experience.

Thirty experts in the field of development and health from Arab and Islamic countries participated in this consultation, which was organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in cooperation with the Al Hussein Foundation (JHF) and the Ministry of Health.

During four days of the meeting, they studied the possibilities of adopting and promoting the BMN/Quality of Life approach to meet the basic needs in countries of the region, through comparing the experiences of certain countries in this domain, and especially the Jordanian experience, which is being implemented by JHF and the ministry of health in Jordanian villages.

During the first day of this

consultation, the experts reviewed the experiences of Thailand, Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen, Somalia, Iran and Sudan and thoroughly studied the Jordanian experience which is considered to be the most successful in the region.

The group visited the villages of Al Bassa, Iraq Al Amir and Sweimeh where JHF is implementing the Quality of Life Project in order to have first-hand knowledge of the Jordanian experience in meeting people's basic needs.

In these villages, the participants met with members of the Local Development Councils and the Supporting Technical Committees, as well as with the villagers. They listened to briefings on the development experience by the villagers and its effects on different aspects of their lives which the villagers said enabled them to invest their potential, activate their efforts in the service of their local societies and depend on themselves to improve their living standard.

The experts also visited different income-generating schemes in the villages, such as fish farming, Shami goat breeding, home gardening, broom-making, sewing and tricot works.

The experts also saw model kitchens and bathrooms and participated in certain health education circles organised in the villages.

They described the JHF experience as a pioneer one and praised Noor Al Hussein Foundation's efforts joined with those of the ministry of health to apply this comprehensive approach to development.

Ahmad Abdullatif, regional advisor for Primary Health Care in the Regional Office of the World Health Organisation (WHO/EMRO) in Alexandria, Egypt, said the Jordanian experience is a source of pride to Jordan, the region and to WHO because of its admirable success.

Jordan, he said, will host the first training workshop on the same subject, as a first step in making Jordan and JHF a training site for the promotion and implementation of the Quality of Life Approach in countries in the region.

Based on shared country experiences, the consultation built consensus around the need to further expand and implement such projects in the region as an innovative approach that could make a substantial impact on the people's quality of life.

The countries which participated in this consultation are Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Somalia, Yemen, Morocco, Iran, Thailand and Jordan. It was also attended by the WHO representatives in Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sudan.

At the end of the consultation, the participants sent cables to Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali and Minister of Health Abdul Rahim

Malhas thanking each of them for their patronage and support.

In their message to the Queen, the participants commended Her Majesty's dedicated leadership for the welfare of the Jordanian people. They added: "Your personal involvement in JHF's Quality of Life Project has given it light, direction and success and has illuminated the path for many of us to follow suit. What we have learned from the commendable Jordanian experience has inspired us to quickly spread this development approach in our countries and places of work."

Noor Al Hussein Foundation initiated the Quality of Life Project in cooperation with WHO and the ministry of health in 1989 with the aim of introducing a comprehensive approach to development, based on popular participation and self-reliance to improve the social, health and economic quality of life in the needy societies.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### King congratulates Spain

**AMMAN** (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable to King Juan Carlos of Spain, congratulating him on his country's national day and wishing him continued good health and happiness and the Spanish people further progress and prosperity.

### New envoys appointed

**AMMAN** (Petra) — The Cabinet Tuesday designated Nayer Saud Al Qadi as Jordan's ambassador to Egypt. Mr. Al Qadi succeeds Nabil Al Nimir. Prior to his recent appointment, Mr. Al Qadi was Jordan's ambassador to Qatar. Also Tuesday a Royal Decree was issued endorsing the Cabinet's decision to appoint Samir Issa Al Naouri as Jordan's ambassador to China.

### Tourism minister meets with Chilean delegation

**AMMAN** (Petra) — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Yanal Hikmat Tuesday received the Chilean ambassador to Jordan, who was accompanied by a Chilean travel agents delegation currently on a visit to Jordan. The delegation is headed by President of the Chilean Association of Tourism Enterprises Onofre Urrutia. Mr. Hikmat briefed the delegation on tourism in Jordan and the future plans to develop the industry. He also reviewed with them scopes of cooperation between Jordan and Chile.

### Canadian academics visit university

**AMMAN** (Petra) — A two-person delegation from Ottawa University in Canada Tuesday visited the University of Jordan where they met with University President, Fawzi Gharibeh vice presidents and deans of faculties to discuss scopes of

cooperation in scientific and academic fields. Talks focused on cooperation in the areas of water resources and environment, including the prospects of developing joint programmes with support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The Canadian delegation includes Dean of Ottawa University's Science Faculty Hugh French and Dean of the Engineering Faculty Gilles Patry.

### ATF to hold symposium

**AMMAN** (J.T.) — The Arab Thought Forum (ATF) will hold a symposium on "Ethics in Economy: Euro-Arab Perspectives" in Amman on Oct. 23 and 24, according to an announcement here Tuesday. Attending will be a group of Arab and German intellectuals who will review working papers focusing on economics. The two-day meeting, which will be chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, will discuss papers tackling the Christian image of man and its guidelines for the economic order in the industrialised countries; Muslim ethics in a modern economic system; religious and cultural values in a liberal developing country, and the social market economy. During the symposium there will be a panel discussion on "One Model of Economic Order or Several Models, Thinkable and Realisable?" The symposium, to be held at the Amman Forte Grand Hotel, is being organised in cooperation with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Foundation of Germany.

### Amman-Damascus train service starts new timetable

**AMMAN** (Petra) — Passenger trains operating between Amman and Damascus will be departing Amman Mondays at 8:00 a.m. and departing Damascus Sundays at 7:30 a.m., according to sources at the Hijaz Railway Corporation. The new arrangement will take effect Oct. 16.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Art exhibition by artists Mahmoud Taha and Salman Abbas at Ab'ad Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition entitled "Return to Nature" by Iraqi artists Abdul Hussein Abdul Wahed and Zeinab Abdul Wahed at the Fine Arts Section at the University of Yarmouk — Irbid.
- ★ Photo exhibition displaying pictures from Jordan and Syria by German artist J. Swakowski at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ Photographic exhibition by artist Ahmad Al Smaidi at the Yarmouk University Student Affairs Deanship — Irbid.
- ★ Art exhibition by Mrs. Lucy Marto, Janine Saad, and Tete Wegener at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Photo exhibition entitled "Desert Rituals" by Egyptian artist Mousa Za'zouk at the Baladna Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ali Talib at the Balka'a Art Gallery in Al Fuheis.
- ★ Art exhibition by artists Dr. Ala Bashir and Se'di Abbas at the Alfa Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Mahmoud Al-Ubedi at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ali Al Mi'mar at the Orfali Art

### Gallery. Telephone 826932.

- ★ Exhibition of etchings by Mohammed Omar Khalil at Darat Al Fannm of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh. Also showing the permanent exhibition. Telephone 643251/2.

### FILMS

- ★ Film entitled "Gregory's Girl" at the British Council at 7:00 p.m. (90 min.).

### SPORTS ROUND-UP PROGRAMME

- ★ One-hour programme featuring a condensation of the most popular football games of the week with play-by-play announcement at the American Centre at 5:00 p.m.

### DRAMAS

- ★ Children's drama entitled "Aladdin's Lamp" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m.

### BOOK EXHIBITION

- ★ Comprehensive book and educational aids exhibition at the International Exhibition Hall - University Road.

### SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

- ★ The Armed Forces Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

## Jordan Radio launches campaign to help the hearing impaired

By Rana Husseini  
Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN** — The English service of Radio Jordan, in cooperation with the specialized Audiometry Center (SAC) began an Ear Care and Hearing Orientation (ECHO) campaign this week aimed at informing the public about speech and hearing problems of children and what can be done about them.

The campaign, aired daily at 9:30 a.m. for 10 minutes, provides information on audiology services available in the Kingdom. "The radio campaign is not necessarily for the deaf or people with hearing impairments as much as it is an experiment to see how effective such a campaign is at reaching our target," said Manal Hamzeh, founder and director of SAC.

"We have a wide spectrum of professional services in Jordan that can help many people and we want to let them know about them," said Ms. Hamzeh a certified audiologist.

Children under 15 represent 55 per cent of the population, according to Ms. Hamzeh, and the campaign attempts to reach at least 30 per cent of the children who might need audiology services maybe once in their lives, or maybe for the rest of their lives; but less than one per cent are identified with hearing and speech problems.

The first six years of a child's life are the most sensitive stages and should be under surveillance, because some children are born with a higher risk of developing hearing problems and other of pre-school age often suffer middle ear infections," said Ms. Hamzeh.

These centres are the Ministry of Health National Speech and Hearing Centre, the Hussein Medical Centre and the Specialised Audiology Centre.

At the end of the month-long campaign, an evaluation will be conducted to determine the number of people

teachers, especially kindergarten to seventh grade teachers, can help in discovering hearing problems in children at an early stage. These teachers, she said, are a major target of the radio campaign.

"If half of the teachers become aware of the signs of hearing problems in children and are able to spot them in the early stages they can refer the children to the appropriate agencies for therapy and thus help in preventing learning disabilities the child may develop because of hearing problems," said Ms. Hamzeh.

Ms. Hamzeh said the campaign also aims to target adults, especially factory workers who are exposed to high levels of noise that can cause hearing problems, as well as the elderly. "We have a significant population of senior citizens, and they deserve a good quality life during their last years. We should furnish them with services and hearing aids so they can be integrated in their families and in their social life so that they are not necessarily isolated because of hearing loss," said Ms. Hamzeh.

Listeners of the programme are encouraged to call into the radio station with any questions regarding hearing problems, she said. "Once I hear a person is in need, I will refer him/her to one of the three audiology centres to seek help," said Ms. Hamzeh.

The department provides guidance for the nurseries, organises regular training courses for nursery teachers and follows up on the progress of each nursery, according to Mrs. Najdawi.

The department inspects the prospective foster home to determine the eligibility of the foster couple and if the home will provide in a true family-like environment for the child.

reached, the type of people reached, if the campaign was launched at a suitable time, and if it really was understood by the public, said Ms. Hamzeh.

She said she hoped the results of the evaluation would be positive enough to convince the Arabic radio service, Jordan Television and the Arabic newspapers to conduct similar campaigns in order to reach more citizens.

"If we succeed in achieving our goals through radio listeners, who are a small segment of the population, in this short period, hopefully, it will attract the attention of the Arabic local media as well to launch a wider campaign," she said.

"I think it is very exciting to have accessibility to the visual media; we will definitely reach 100 per cent of those who need audiology services."

Ms. Hamzeh told the Jordan Times, that she hopes that by talking more about the subject and its results, decision-makers will become increasingly aware that there is a need to plan far more public centres and professionals in this area.

Ms. Hamzeh who has been providing audiology services in the region for past six years and who is an advocate of the rights of the deaf, said she hoped to make Jordan an accessible environment in the years to come.

In a final message to the public, Ms. Hamzeh said: "When anyone reads about or hears programme, please be courageous, if you have any doubts, to just ask."

For more information on the radio campaign listeners are asked to contact Tel. 636454 at Radio Jordan or write to P.O. Box 909 Amman.

## Family department monitors nurseries, screens prospective foster couples

**AMMAN** (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development which took part in Arab Child Week activities that ended Monday said its Family and Childhood Department was maintaining its child care programme through guidance, supervision and monitoring of more than 552 private and public nurseries around the Kingdom.

Also five centres in the north, centre and south of the country care for orphaned and

homeless children, said department director Nisreen Najdawi.

The department provides guidance for the nurseries, organises regular training courses for nursery teachers and follows up on the progress of each nursery, according to Mrs. Najdawi.

Apart from the five centres located in Irbid, Amman and Ma'an, said Mrs. Najdawi, the department arranges for foster parents to care for the children.

No qualified as a foster family a couple must be Muslim, have no children of their own, be financially capable to care for the child and live in a home with acceptable health and safety standards. Mrs. Najdawi said.

The department inspects the prospective foster home to determine the eligibility of the foster couple and if the home will provide in a true family-like environment for the child.



GOING IT SOLO: Dania Al Alami (14) performs at the keyboard Monday night. Miss Alami was one of nine young musicians chosen to perform at the Royal Cultural Centre in a programme entitled "Amman Soloists." The performance was presented by the Amman

Player's Orchestra in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture as part of a seven-day schedule of events to celebrate International Music Day. Other solos Monday included performances on the oud and classical guitar.

## PCC votes for 'national authority'

(Continued from page 1)

side and outside the occupied territories."

Mr. Arafat said: "But this authority will report to the Executive Committee, and we will leave the details of appointments for this authority to be decided later by the Executive Committee."

PCC members said Mr. Arafat succeeded in winning legitimacy for a "permanent national authority despite Ararat's insistence on assuring them that elections will take place after nine months as stated in the accord."

Fatah members said there was a "gentleman's agreement" among Fatah Central Committee members to oppose the accord from within the PLO. The recent meetings

of Fatah Central Committee and the PCC signalled a restructuring of Fatah whereby some Fatah leaders would play new and different roles in the future. An obvious example was Mohammad Ghuneim,

head of organisation and recruiting in Fatah, who has been an ardent opponent of the peace process launched in Madrid, but now a supporter of the accord.

Some Fatah leaders said they expect Mr. Ghuneim to emerge as the second man in Fatah, a role which Mr. Kadoudi played after the assassinations of the two top Fatah leaders, Khalil Al Wazir and Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad).

Salim Al Za'oun, acting Speaker of the PNC, who presided the PCC-meetings said in

the near future, changes will affect the PCC, the Executive Committee and the PNC so that Palestinians residing in the occupied territories would act as full members.

Mr. Za'oun told around 100 Palestinians from the occupied territories attended the PCC as observers that they would be able to vote when they become full members in the future when the PLO enlarges its institutions to accommodate them.

A PLO official said the PLO was "being restructured to accommodate residents of the occupied territories since the weight of the political decisions would also move to the headquarters of the Palestinian National Authority."



## Wisdom should guide Jordanians' choices of Parliament representatives

(Continued from page 4)

Places. The Hashemites, their children and their grandchildren on this side of the Jordan River shall remain in the forefront of their Jordanian family, regardless of their origin, loyal to this covenant until the end of time.

With regard to the Islamic Holy Places of Jerusalem in particular, our position remains unchanged. We continue to look after them and we are committed to their restoration and to the Jerusalem Waqf. We did not, nor will we ever, recognise any sovereignty over them except by Almighty God, as indeed with the Holy Places of all believers in God in this most Holy City, this small but hallowed place which God has willed for great glory sought by the hearts of all believers, who hope that their rights and freedoms be respected, and that they could exercise the worship of God within it, motivated only by the fear of God and the desire for his favour.

This Hashemite leadership hopes for its call to be heard—that the trust remain as a badge of honour and that it be given real support to that end. It cannot relinquish this trust under any circumstances. It has the honour to invite the Arab and Muslim Nation to establish a venerable, non-political religious body, representing the five Islamic sects, to look after the affairs of the Muslim Holy Places. We shall be honoured to give such a body our total and unstinting support—in the cause of establishing the unity of our nation—to be the best "so as to be the best of peoples, evolved for mankind."

We call herein for an Arab-Muslim dialogue, for God has honoured the Arabs with carrying the message of faith and his Holy Books revealed to the faithful Arab Prophet (God's blessings and peace be upon him) and promulgated to the world in a correct Arab tongue. At the same time, we call for a responsible and constructive Muslim dialogue with our Christian brethren, aimed at unifying their ranks as well, in the spirit of the relationship

between Muslims and Christians prevailing since the Prophet's Caliph Omar Ibn Al Khattab entered Jerusalem. This would then be followed by a comprehensive dialogue among the adherents of the three monotheistic religions.

Should a formula emerge that would preserve rights and protect the Holy Places, we would then look into it. At the same time, we shall reserve the right to support any formula convincing to us, provided it be acceptable to the nation. Let Jerusalem then be a symbol for peace, a diadem of faith and a place of prayer for believers in God all over the world.

Fellow citizens,

Standing as I do by a just and comprehensive peace in this region and in the entire world, I would hope that we can all adopt the same position, since we have chosen to traverse this path together in the largest national congress we have ever held. The formula was presented to that congress, which moved to support our participation in the peace process. As I have always known you, you are people of honour and magnanimity, whose heads are not bowed except to Almighty God. If, with God's help, the hope becomes a reality, the conditions under which the region and its peoples and all of us have lived, beset so far by anxiety with regard to all future prospects for the length of our entire lives—these conditions will change. We therefore seek the Almighty that he enable us all to see the dawn of peace, and to have made a considerable contribution to its achievement as well as to the dissemination of its benefits to all believers in God. Indeed, it will be the most precious gift we can bequeath—in case of success—to the coming generations which dream of a decent life where all capabilities would be directed towards constructive work under conditions of stability—for which we have yearned for a long time. This blessed region could well become the springboard for a new hope and positive radiance which our nation will

have had a large hand in bringing about. From this hallowed land could emanate to the whole of humanity a unifying torch bringing all the faithful together in the service of righteousness and peace.

Dear brethren,

It is high time that we, Arabs, forsake all that is bad in our previous practice—and so generally recognised about us—of shifting our emotions at great speed between the two extremes of endowing our people with great national and Arab sentiment and great heroism on the one hand, then branding them with the exact opposite sentiment, easily and with astonishing speed on the other—from a position that falls outside the realm of heavy responsibility or a knowledge of the facts or a proper assessment of the circumstances.

It is high time for us all to shun from our nation's life this ugly mode of behaviour and to ostracise those who practise it. We hold that our nation's message heralding a coming renaissance is still there and that our efforts to unite the Arabs, close their ranks and rally their resources is a trust that we should all fulfil in order to ensure our nation's great good, its glory and its dignity. It is imperative to achieve reconciliation. Our Arab brethren know very well that Amman felt greatly honoured when they named it the capital of conciliation and consensus among the Arab brethren.

Our contemporary Arab history is replete with attempts to establish forms of national unity and other modes of cooperation. We were always there when they happened, never shirking the obligations dictated by our position towards joint Arab defence or in the context of our membership in the League of Arab states. If most attempts at union or federation have so far been derailed, we believe, through experience, that any effort at union should be built from the base upwards with a thorough analysis of the realities on the grounds, and in a climate of freedom where peoples can express their collective

Fellow citizens,

I find it imperative to revert to our internal affairs. With my usual frankness and clarity, I would say to you that the question of our democratic march is important to us all. We are growing more attached to it as time goes by and more insistent on seeing it through.

So, be your own allies and mine. Do not let me or yourselves down, thus risking a loss of a model, which we would like the Arab Nation to regard as a good example to follow.

I stand by you, just as I stand by all that is right, and by responsibility and life itself. Move forward. I am with you. Next to God, seek resort in precision of choice and integrity of selection. Send the cream

will. Should this come to pass, the clouds of darkness and the murkiness of suspicion and fantasy will be lifted. In their plan, the elements of confidence will be installed on a firm and lasting footing. In this context, we would point to the copious debate on the possible forms of future Jordanian-Palestinian relations, starting with the united Arab kingdom project which we suggested in 1972 and moving up to the confederal union. It is certain that under all circumstances, Jordanian-Palestinian relations will remain strong and distinctive, reflecting the bond of our common brotherhood, struggle, suffering and hopes.

Let the debate, then, be linked to the people's will to begin with. Let us then look at the entity which our Palestinian brethren could achieve on their national soil in the wake of the recent agreement, and through our cooperation with them and support for them at all levels. We would then examine what could transpire among the people as more basic rights in life, more freedoms, responsibility exercised, more participation in the administration of their affairs and more respect for pluralism in society become available to our brethren. At that point, we could launch any form of unitary project—with a free will that would ensure its viability—which could be the beginning of a new and comprehensive pan-Arab project.

Fellow citizens,

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So, be your own allies and mine. Do not let me or yourselves down, thus risking a loss of a model, which we would like the Arab Nation to regard as a good example to follow.

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house and lineage, who are above all worldly considerations and are not incapable, together with the faithful among God's creatures, of putting an end to what is wrong and sinful should any person from now on, which we hope will not happen. I am here making specific references and not generalisations. In fact, I thank and have pride in every scholar who enriches Jordan with his scholarships and piety.

In this compassionate democratic climate which Jordan is enjoying, I urge the few among those who climb the pulpit of the Prophet (blessings and peace be upon Him), those in positions of responsibility, who have, in the past, tended to pronounce on matters with which they have no right to deal and should not pronounce on, whatever scholarship they claim, to fear God in what they say, because any engagement by those who do not understand the sanctity of the pulpit or recognise the trust of responsibility in matters that do not concern them and which they have no knowledge of—a departure from obedience to the commands of Almighty God.

"Invite (all) to the way of thy Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching; and argue with them in ways that are best and most gracious; for thy Lord knoweth best, who have strayed from His path, and who receive guidance." It is part of the mercy of Allah that thou dost deal gently with them. Wert thou severe or harsh-hearted, they would have broken away from about thee."

I would also like to extend my good advice to them that what has happened so far is enough. Let us leave politics outside the houses of worship. Let us see to it that people inside the houses of God do not hear any language describing or addressing God's creatures which is not fit either for the honour that the acts of preaching and counseling carry or the sanctity of the houses of God. May Almighty God guide us to obedience of His will. I say this as a loving brother to you all, not only as one honoured to be one of the descendants of the Prophet's

children and in the hope that they would take heed, for Jordanians in all walks of life have a rich experience behind them, and are, with God's grace, more aware and more intelligent than they think or expect.

My fellow and free Jordanians,

As for our army, our military justice system and our security organisations watchful over our country's security and represented by the General Intelligence and Public Security Departments, we shall not act leniently towards anybody at all with regard to the recent rumour mongering and vilification to which they have been subjected. For we have built them up on a foundation of piety, scientific aptitude and knowledge, as well as of honour, dignity and high morality.

Without them, Jordan would not have enjoyed its current well-being. Nor would there have been a democracy and freedom allowing some—so far—to denigrate them or otherwise encroach upon them. All of this must, and with God's grace, will stop immediately, within the purview of our laws, which should be respected.

Members of these security organisations and of the Arab Legion and the Jordanian Armed Forces are more noble, more proud and more dignified than to be belittled by those who are ignorant or prejudiced of any description. Al Hussein's concern for his sons in these organisations and for their proper national upbringings and performance is above the malice of those hypocrites and vengeful individuals who like to fish in muddy waters. If in the past we have pardoned those who went astray or engaged in plotting to harm our progress, let no one believe that we did not out of mere concern for ourselves and for the organisations of the state with regard to those who show around us, not the other way round. We hope that political adolescence and attempt at making light of people's minds and ability to discriminate would become a thing of the past. We say this out of concern

to give them an opportunity to repent and rejoin the ranks of law-abiding and responsible citizens. We know this, and they know it. Let them not pass over our kindness in providing a second chance. Let some not exceed their limits or always bank on our forgiveness, where every act of clemency on our part has been construed by the sick of mind as a victory and encouragement to even greater bias, licence and abuse.

Let us, then, move forward towards the clarity of vision we have planned for the current stage, namely national concern, democracy, a sense of belonging to the Arab Nation and a Hashemite spirit. Let justice, righteousness, goodness and purity be the pillars of this one family. Let us join the battle of civilisation this day and age through scholarship and awareness. Let us face the challenges of this current phase, as our fathers did before us, with patience, steadfastness on our land, and a spirit of discipline and truthfulness. Let us not shrink from claiming our rights, not bend in the face of an impending storm, not abandon the unity of our nation or the blood of our martyrs or the sanctity of our message—all this as we look to a new Arab dawning, whose sun will bestow freedom, democracy and the respect of human rights. The rising of the sun from the land of Jordan will be an honour for us all, as it did one morning at Mutah and Yarmouk and as the battalions of the Great Arab Revolt emerged from Mecca and spread the promise of the dawn through the sound of horses and the clash of swords, until Faisal Ibn Al Hussein and his forces hoisted its banner over Damascus and Baghdad and Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein planted its flag in the soil of Jerusalem and Amman.

May God keep you and watch over you. He is the guardian of our march and to Him all success is referred.

Peace be with you and God's mercy and his blessings.

## U.S. economic help seen as crucial for Palestinians

By Farida Burris

**NEW YORK** — The historic political accord between the Palestinians and Israel calls for prompt economic assistance to build the shattered economy of Gaza and the West Bank, says Dr. Ibrahim Oweiss, chairman of the Arab-American Business and Professional Association in Washington, D.C. One of the most important first steps, he says, is for the U.S. government to extend the General System of Preference (GSP) status to Palestinian products.

Dr. Oweiss indicated that he had written to President Bill Clinton on behalf of the Arab-American Business and Professional Association and that the organisation would continue to press for a status of preference for Palestinian products. "This is extremely important for the economy of the region," he explained in a recent interview. "Other countries have been helped by the status of reference."

A professor of economics at Georgetown University in Washington, Dr. Oweiss said that "the active support of America" is necessary to help the private sector to advance the economy and create jobs in Gaza and the West Bank. The creation of business opportunities and jobs would improve living conditions in squalid camps where unemployment is about 60 per cent.

To change conditions caused by years of unrest in the occupied territories, the association initiated the establishment of a Palestinian-American Chamber of Commerce. It is also pursuing the establishment of a Palestinian-American Bank with officials in the J.S., Israel, the West Bank and Gaza.

A Palestinian-American bank could be the "institution through which aid would be channelled and invested properly," says Dr. Oweiss. "Such a bank could establish other banks or companies, such as a Palestinian-American shipping company or a Palestinian-American Agriculture Bank. All such activities need to be enhanced," he stressed.

A Palestinian-American bank could have a role similar to the Bank Misr of Egypt funded by Talaat Harb Pasha,



Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali discuss economic assistance to Palestinians from U.N. agencies (WNL photo)

to come into the U.S. without specific labeling of the country or territory of origin," he explained. Because there has been no uniformity in labeling so far, Palestinian products have had "a tough time marketed here."

The Palestinian people are resourceful and well educated," Dr. Oweiss noted, but they need the "ability to finance business projects." Dr. Oweiss is from Egypt and currently resides in the U.S. He is the author of over 50 scholarly publications including "The Political Economy of Contemporary Egypt" and "The Israeli Economy: A War Economy."

"In spite of the problems of occupation in the West Bank and Gaza, the per capita income there is at least twice as much as that of Egypt," Dr. Oweiss said. "They have been exposed to the modern technology and the modern machinery of the Israelis, so they have the potential for bringing about changes." He said 90 per cent of the trade of the occupied territories has been with Israel.

In bringing about economic changes, Dr. Oweiss stressed that another very important factor is the need for country or territory-of-origin labeling, with appropriate wording for Palestinian products to meet U.S. regulations. "U.S. Customs does not allow products

to come into the U.S. without specific labeling of the country or territory of origin," he explained. Because there has been no uniformity in labeling so far, Palestinian products have had "a tough time marketed here."

Dr. Oweiss said 30 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in Gaza and the West Bank in 1991 came from agriculture. Industry represented only eight per cent. One promising sector is the potential for "agri-business" or industry based on agriculture and agricultural production, such as canning of foods and refrigeration.

At present, construction represents 12 per cent of trade. "This sector will improve significantly with peace prospects," Dr. Oweiss said. Gaza and the West Bank "need overhauling of the infrastructure, which means there will be a demand for several industries — such as the cement, brick and tar industries — for building roads and bridges."

Another expert on Arab-U.S. trade, Richard Holmes, president of the U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce, said

## Prince Hassan returns

(Continued from page 1)

as World Bank officials..

President Clinton expressed support for Jordan's efforts to address its economic problems and pledged to do what the U.S. could do to help the Kingdom, particularly its efforts to reduce its foreign debts.

The Crown Prince also attended a meeting of donors to support Middle East peace and presented Jordan's viewpoints vis-a-vis regional economic development and the problems that have essentially to be addressed in the context of peace in the region.

Prince Hassan also delivered Jordan's address to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. The address was widely hailed at embodying the Arab position for a just, honourable, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East.

On his way home, the Crown Prince stopped over in Britain and held talks with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, who voiced his country's support for the U.S. call for support of Jordan's economy.

At the Vatican, the Crown Prince met with Pope John Paul II and exchanged views with him on the Middle East peace process and issues related to Jerusalem.

## PLO and Israel begin countdown

(Continued from page 1)

Cairo meeting will be led by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. First session Wednesday will last only one day and will end whenever necessary.

Military Deputy Chief of Staff Amnon Shahak will lead the Israelis to the Taba Talks. First session will last at least two days.

An economic committee will be set up by the liaison committee to develop and implement economic cooperation.

A bilateral committee will be set up to agree structure and powers of autonomy council and election procedure.

No date set for the talks in

the framework of the bilateral Middle East peace talks with Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, but expected to take place at the end of October.

Under the Sept. 13 declaration of principles for autonomy Israel and the PLO are committed to work out by Dec. 13 an interim agreement covering withdrawal, transfer of power, the structure of the autonomy council and "comprehensive arrangements" for the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

Negotiations on the permanent status of the territories are to begin by the start of the third year of the five-year interim period.

## Mubarak sworn in for third term as president

(Continued from page 10)

Washington later this month, also said he was aware the United States would begin to cut aid to Egypt from the current level of \$2.2 billion annually. But he recommended a gradual reduction to democracy, he added.

"If you have a dam and keep the water until it begins to overflow it will drown many people. We have to give a gradual dose so people can swallow it and understand it.

reduce aid you will be committing a mistake."

Mr. Mubarak said the United States failed to understand the political process in Egypt and the need for his harsh tactics. Egyptians had to be introduced gradually to democracy, he added.

"If you have a dam and keep the water until it begins to overflow it will drown many people. We have to give a gradual dose so people can swallow it and understand it.

## Israel to allow 5,000 a year

(Continued from page 1)

tween us and the Arabs, especially the Palestinians, will be the question of refugees, but I believe the problem is not insurmountable," Mr. Beilin said before the session began.

"I think we can dedicate most of our discussions in the multilateral talks to some very concrete ideas in projects for the refugees themselves to better standard of living," he told journalists.

"I hope we will reaffirm the principles of (international) law on the Palestinian refugees and will take a number of clear and concrete measures regarding the situation of refugee camps in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria," Elias Sanbar, head of the Palestinian delegation, told Reuters.

Mr. Sanbar put the number of Palestinian refugees at about three million. He said the number of returnees will be a matter for negotiation.

Canada chairs the working group. The other participants

are: The United States, Russia, France, Finland, Egypt, Netherlands, Denmark, China, Britain, Belgium, Austria, Algeria, Japan, Oman, Norway, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Jordan, Italy, Ireland, India, Greece, Germany, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Ukraine, Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Portugal, Kuwait, the European Community and U.N. organisations.

## Two U.S. economists win Nobel prize in economics

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Two U.S. economists, Robert Fogel of the University of Chicago, and Douglass North of Washington University in St. Louis, won the Nobel memorial prize in economics Tuesday.

Dr. Fogel's foremost work concerns the role of railways in the economic development of the United States; he also showed that slavery was economically efficient, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said in awarding the equivalent of \$825,000.

Dr. North, 72, has studied the long-term development of the United States and Europe, and in recent work analysed the role institutions play in economic growth. In an article on productivity in ocean-shipping, for example, "he shows that organisational changes played a greater role than technical changes," said the academy.

Dr. Fogel, 67, and Mr. North won the prize "for having renewed research in economic history by applying economic theory and quantitative methods, in order to explain

economic and institutional change," said the academy.

The academy said they were "leading figures within the field of 'new economic history'."

The award brought the number of American winners to 21 out of 34 since the prize was established in 1968 by the Central Bank of Sweden. Dr. Fogel is also the seventh winner from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Fogel's methodological approach has increased our knowledge of an institution's operation and disintegration and (renewed) methods of research," said the academy.

His books on railways and slavery have forced researchers to reconsider earlier accepted results, said the academy.

Dr. North "has pointed out that economic, political and social factors must be taken into account if we are to understand the development of those institutions that have played a role for economic growth and how these institutions have been affected by ideological and non-economic factors," the academy said.

## South Korean depositors rush to register real names under new policy

SEOUL (AFP) — Depositors queued Tuesday at financial institutions in South Korea to meet a deadline to register their real names on accounts after a government ban on alias transactions.

Officials, meanwhile, promised to speed up money market reforms.

Tuesday marked the end of a two-month grace period for identifying the real ownership of all accounts at banks and short-term financing companies. Stock dealings under false names also became illegal.

Finance Minister Hong Jae-Hyong said the ban on false-name accounts, announced by decree on Aug. 12, was a "big success."

The money market had successfully absorbed the impact from the radical measure, Mr. Hong said, adding that concerns over capital flight, real estate speculation or a stock market crash turned out to be groundless.

"With strong support from the people, the real-name system is rapidly taking firm root," he said.

The government, however, had to take a series of steps aimed at easing anxiety among the holders of false name accounts, retarding earlier threats of tax probes of most of such accounts.

The watering down of the

academy, calling Dr. North "one of the pioneers in the new institutional economics," said in several books, he maintains that new institutions arise when groups in a society see a possibility of increasing their income, but prevailing institutional factors prevent this from happening.

For example, the economic development in Western Europe, from the middle ages to the 18th century, show that changes in relative prices and fluctuation in population growth led to institutional changes, the academy said.

The speedier industrialisation in England and the Netherlands depended upon the fact that certain conservative institutions, such as the Guilds, were weak," said the academy.

Private property rights were also guaranteed in those countries, as opposed to Spain, where there was less institutional innovation and more stagnation, Dr. North holds.

In his latest book, Institutions, Institutional Changes, and Economic Performance,

published in 1990, Dr. North poses the fundamental question of why some countries are rich, and others are poor, the academy said.

Peter Englund, an economics professor at Uppsala University and member of the academy's Nobel committee, said Dr. Fogel's theory about slavery's economic efficiency was controversial. "He was misunderstood, others thought he was defending slavery as an institution," said Dr. Englund.

He said the winners studied economic history, using two different methods. Dr. North was more speculative, underlining institutions, rather than technological innovations, Dr. Englund said.

Dr. Fogel posed hypotheses, and checked them. He carried out an in-depth study of the importance railroads played in U.S. development, and showed what would have happened if an alternative transport system had been used instead. He found the difference would have been less than earlier researchers had thought.

Indonesia eyes natural gas for long-term energy

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's President Suharto emphasised Tuesday the importance of natural gas for his country's long-term energy needs and called for expert help to find fresh deposits and phase out fuel oils in some sectors.

"For long-term purposes, we will try to replace fuel oils with natural gas ... for household, power generation industries and transportation," said President Suharto, opening the fourth Jakarta International Energy Conference.

"For this reason, therefore, we greatly need the services of energy experts, especially for conducting studies," he said.

The three-day conference, in tandem with an Indonesian Petroleum Association meeting, will also be addressed by Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) President Jean Ping of Gabon and Secretary-General Subroto.

"We are today one of the major oil-exporting countries but with the present rate of consumption it is predicted that by the end of the coming decade we will become one of the oil importing nations," President Suharto, said of OPEC-member Indonesia.

"We will constantly ... conserve and diversify our energy resources. In this connection, the utilisation of natural gas becomes one of the impressive examples. In order to meet the growing demands, we must continue to encourage exploration (to find) natural gas deposits as well as new oil re-

serves," he added.

Indonesia relies on gas and oil exports for 31 per cent of total export revenue. LNG exports exceeded \$4 billion 1992.

State-owned Pertamina said in July Indonesia would be able to meet LNG demand from Japan, its biggest market, and other areas for at least another 20 years.

President Suharto made no mention of widely anticipated incentives for oil firms to seek fresh oil and gas deposits in remote high-risk areas such as alimantan, in Indonesian borneo, and Irian Jaya, bordering Papua New Guinea.

Mines and Energy Minister Ida Bagus Sudjana told reporters Monday that fresh incentives would be unveiled soon.

Industry sources said last week that some output sharing splits were likely to be reduced to as low as 65-35 per cent in Pertamina's favour from 80-20 per cent and that the government might be considering easier tax regimes.

## French unions disrupt transport in jobs protest

PARIS (R) — Strikes by public service workers, challenging French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur over record unemployment and wage restraint, caused widespread disruption to rail, air and postal services Tuesday.

Traffic jams built up in many cities in the morning rush hour as commuters took to the roads to try to get to work and demonstrations were expected to worsen the chaos.

The widely-observed strikes were called by the major unions Force Ouvrière (F.O.) and the communist-led General Labour Confederation (CGT) to protest against job cuts, privatisation plans and an employment bill they say cuts into workers rights.

"France is heading for the abyss in some sectors... this (government) policy is plunging France deeper into crisis," CGT leader Louis Vianet said in a radio interview.

By midday, five metro lines had been completely halted.

Strikers cut road access to the Air France terminal at Paris' main Charles de Gaulle Airport, forcing passengers to walk with their luggage. The airline said long-haul flights

were not affected by the strike by ground staff.

"One swallow doesn't make a summer... but we shouldn't dismiss these indications, which are hard facts," he said.

The unions' day of protest against unemployment and for jobs was the first serious challenge to Mr. Balladur's centre-right government which took over from the

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1993

Socialists in general elections last March.

They say an employment bill passed by the National Assembly last week is lopsided in favour of employers and will only add more jobless. The five-year bill, now before the senate (upper house), encourages flexible working hours and cuts employers' payroll taxes on low-paid staff.

"Wake up. Show you can change things," F.O. head Marc Blondel said in a radio call to workers. "Tomorrow will be too late, unemployment will still be higher."

Mr. Balladur has sought to placate the unions by consulting them on employment policy and condemning public sector layoffs, while imposing a series of austerity measures.

Civil servants have been denied regular pay rises for the rest of this year.

Gen. Kulikov, a deputy interior minister, said curfew operations involving spot street-checks, road blocks and sweeps of markets and railway stations resulted in 326 criminal cases being launched.

"In the eight days, the level of crime in Moscow has fallen by 16 per cent...," he told a news conference.

His figure of 1,005 people run out of town for holding residence permits appeared to bear out media reports that police were cracking down on Transcaucasian nationals.

Moscow television has shown clips of police rounding up market traders by the dozen and taking them away for checks on their identity papers.

## Russian economic reforms to continue

MOSCOW (R) — Russia's economic reforms, at the centre of a bitter battle between President Boris Yeltsin and his hardline opponents for more than a year, are to press ahead, according to a senior minister.

Boris Fyodorov, deputy prime minister and finance minister, told a news conference Monday that Mr. Yeltsin, who is visiting Japan, was preparing moves to force recalcitrant regions to hand over tax revenues and to make indebted firms pay their creditors.

Mr. Fyodorov's remarks were the clearest indication yet of government policy since Mr. Yeltsin defeated an armed attempt to overthrow him a week ago.

The crisis means the government no longer has to ram its policies through a conservative

parliament and will have a relatively free hand for several months until a new legislature meets in January.

"As a result of what has

happened a real chance has

appeared to take some deci-

sions," Mr. Fyodorov said.

Mr. Fyodorov is trying to

assert control over the Russian

Central Bank, previously

under the thumb of parlia-

ment, by raising interest rates

and tightening credit policy to

bring down inflation, now run-

ning at more than 20 per cent a month.

He predicted it could fall to

15 per cent a month by Decem-

ber and 10 per cent by Februa-

ry. Curbing inflation is vital if

Russia is to unlock funds

pledged by the International

Monetary Fund.

However, Mr. Fyodorov and

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 13, 1993

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:**

Bystanders in a large series of events could make themselves known to you today or you could get an indication of the role they are to play in the future so be aware of even the most minor influences.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19)

Get rid of whatever secret annoyances possess you and do it by tackling them in a well-rounded and conscientious manner.

tonight avoid an aggravated manner.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21)

You find more than the usual links in being able to put your special ideas across so have patience and perseverance in doing so, tonight soothe an upset companion.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21)

Whatever you have in mind for building up a new accord at your residence will not be easy so think twice before making any drastic changes there.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20)

Think about what you can do to calm down an irate usually ally for a spark of discord and make sure that you do handle problems in a calm, poised manner.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20)

Be with those friends who are proven in their conventional stance and steer clear of those who act in an unpredictable and bizarre fashion.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21)

Think over the various worldly outlets that appeal to you and do exactly what is executive position requires of you without any discussion, backtalk.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21)

Think again about how you can best grow and develop by some new stance and you will be able to achieve your most worthwhile purposes.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21)

You find some promises made very difficult to keep so don't shoot them off but let creditors know you will keep them, tonight analyse your financial position.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22)

Your interest in a partner's view requires you sit down

and discuss in an amiable fashion on trouble issues and tonight consider associations with others.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22)

Look for better ways to have your surroundings more in accord with your wishes and make sure that you do handle problems in a calm, poised manner.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21)

You find more than the usual links in being able to put your special ideas across so have patience and perseverance in doing so, tonight soothe an upset companion.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21)

Whatever you have in mind for building up a new accord at your residence will not be easy so think twice before making any drastic changes there.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19)

Take some time out to economise where possible and to make a better budget for yourself through lopping off some unnecessary expenses.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20)

Find out what you can do from various means to gain your ends with less worry and efforts and then you can avoid forcing issues but relax tonight.

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

HARRIS 7-18

"He forgot their anniversary so he has to sleep in the guest bowl!"

## Andy Capp

"I'VE HAD MY SEA PET THINGS ALL RIGHT AT WORK!"

"NOT TOO BAD HIBBY, TERRY, YOU LOOK A BIT DOWN"

"WELL I WOULD WOULDN'T"

"I DON'T KNOW HOW THAT LAD STAYS SAME"

"HE'S GOT SUCH AN UNHAPPY HOME LIFE - HIS WIFE'S ALWAYS THERE"

## Mutt'n'Jeff

"WHAT CHA DOIN?"

"I'M WRITING A MOVING PICTURE SCRIPT!"

"CLICKY CLICK CLICK CLICK CLICK"

JORDAN FINANCIAL MARKET						
HOUSING BANK CENTER - JORDAN - AMMAN						
TELEPHONE: 660100 / 662170						
ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR TUESDAY 12/10/1993						
<b>COMPANY'S NAME</b>						
ADAM BANK	TRADED VOLUME	PREV. PRICE	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE	PRICE	JD
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	82,899	189.250	188.500	188.500	188.500	1,275
BANK OF JORDAN	6,120	6.350	6.350	6.370	6.370	1,275
MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK	2,600	4.710	4.710	4.730	4.730	1,275
THE MOBILE BANK	2,600	4.710	4.710	4.730	4.730	1,275
JORDAN INVEST BANK	9,170	6.350	6.350	6.340	6.340	1,275
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	3,867	4.970	4.970	4.970	4.970	1,275
BUSINESS BANK	12,400	4.720	4.720	4.700	4.700	1,275
BEST GLOBAL INVESTMENT BANK FOR HOUSING	1,480	4.720	4.720	4.700	4.700	1,275
JORDAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	1,480	4.720	4.720	4.700	4.700	1,275
PHILADELPHIA INVESTMENT BANK	56,331	1.880	1.880	1.870	1.870	1,275
JORDAN FRENCH INSURANCE	7,586	4.560	4.560	4.500	4.500	1,275
JORDAN LIFE INSURANCE	30,251	4.560	4.560	4.500	4.500	1,275
THE NATIONAL ANGLA INSURANCE	778	3.100	3.100	3.100	3.100	1,275
THE NATIONAL INSURANCE	548	3.800	3.800	3.850	3.850	1,275
THIRD DISTRICT ELECTRICITY	22,740	2.940	2.940	2.840	2.840	1,275
JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	1,238	2.000	1.900	1.900	1.900	1,275
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	5,108	0.970	0.970	0.920	0.920	1,275
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	882	1.670	1.670	1.670	1.670	1,275
JORDAN INVESTMENT LEASING	3,200	1.220	1.220	1.220	1.220	1,275
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION / AL AYAT	8,003	21.500	21.500	21.500	21.500	1,275
JORDAN TITAN PART & COMPANIES HOTELS	9,587	2.580	2.580	2.570	2.570	1,275
JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES	94,588	3.180	3.180	3.170	3.170	1,275
JORDAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	5,272	3.560	3.560	3.560	3.560	1,275
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL	21,400	7.900	7.800	7.700	7.700	1,275
JORDAN PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING	60,823	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	1,275
THE JORDAN PIPE MANUFACTURING	18,960	3.060	3.060	3.070	3.070	1,275
SPINNING & WEAVING	7,010	2.840	2.840	2.860	2.860	1,275
DAN AL DAHA DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT	7,010	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	1,275
ARAB INVESTMENT & EXPANSION TRADE	4,548	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	1,275
ARAB PARAS CONVENTIONS & TRADING	4,791	1.850	1.850	1.820	1.820	1,275
NATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRY	11,424	0.510	0.510	0.510	0.510	1,275
INTERMEDIATE PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	22,424	3.900	3.890	3.900	3.900	1,275
JORDAN PRECAST CONCRETE INDUSTRY	3,463	0.440	0.440	0.430	0.430	1,275
NATIONAL CABLE & WIRE MANUFACTURING	182,642	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	1,275
ARAB CENTER FOR PHARMA & CHEMICALS	30,734	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600	1,275
UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN SERVICES	21,340	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1,275
GRAND TOTAL	1,540,526					
NO. OF TRADED SHARES IN PARALLEL MARKET	184,642					
TRADED VOLUME IN THE PARALLEL MARKET	363,790					



## Bahrain wants to be marketing centre for South African products

MANAMA (AFP) — Bahraini Commerce and Agriculture Minister Habib Ahmad Kasseb proposed Monday that his country should be a marketing centre for South African products in the lucrative Gulf market.

Receiving a top-level South African trade delegation here, the minister said Bahrain was "ready to organise South African trade fairs. To grant marketing facilities for their products and to support South African firms setting up here."

South African products will be "competitive in the Gulf region," he added.

Wealthy Gulf Arab states import around \$50 billion worth of goods a year and with economic sanctions against South Africa now lifted — with the exception of the oil embargo — South African producers are keen to break into the market here.

## Qatar to set up central bank

DUBAI (R) — The Gulf state of Qatar has said it would set up a central bank to replace the existing Qatar Monetary Agency (QMA) which carries out virtually all central bank functions.

A QMA statement said the change would take effect on October 18. The decision was made by the Qatari government in July.

The QMA was set up in 1973 when Qatar issued its own currency, the riyal.

## One third of China industry idle without power

BEIJING (Agencies) — At least one third of China's industry is idle for lack of power, causing lost output worth more than 700 billion yuan (\$123 billion) last year, the People's Daily has said.

The newspaper said shortages were worsening despite a priority on investment in the power sector.

The nation's power supply is 15 to 20 per cent short of demand, it said. Factories in Guangdong, the province with the fastest-growing economy, are closed for three or four days a week because of a lack of power, it said.

Only Ningxia province in the northwest has a surplus of power. All the other provinces and regions have a shortage, the paper said.

In Beijing, power shortages began in the early 1970s and have worsened since, the paper said.

It estimated lost production nationally in 1992 at 729.61 billion yuan (\$123 billion) and said China's per capita power output was only 40 per cent of the world average, ranking it 80th in the world.

Meanwhile, a report has said that China's economy is in for a hard landing in 1994, with a rapid recovery the following year, following the counter-inflationary policies imposed to curb the overheated economy.

## Dubai sets up parent company for oil ventures

DUBAI (R) — The government of Dubai has set up a 100 million dirham (\$27 million) holding company to encourage joint venture petroleum projects in the emirate.

"In seeking joint ventures we are also looking for transfer of technology which will help us in the long term," he said.

"ENOC's share capital of 100 million dirhams has already been fully paid from our own resources," said Mr. Sultan, who is also EPPCO's managing director.

EPPCO, a joint venture between the government of Dubai and U.S. oil firm Caltex, distributes petroleum products to international customers as well as most of the seven-member United Arab Emirates.

It announced in June a 43 million dirham (\$12 million) deal to expand its oil storage capacity to 2.5 million barrels.

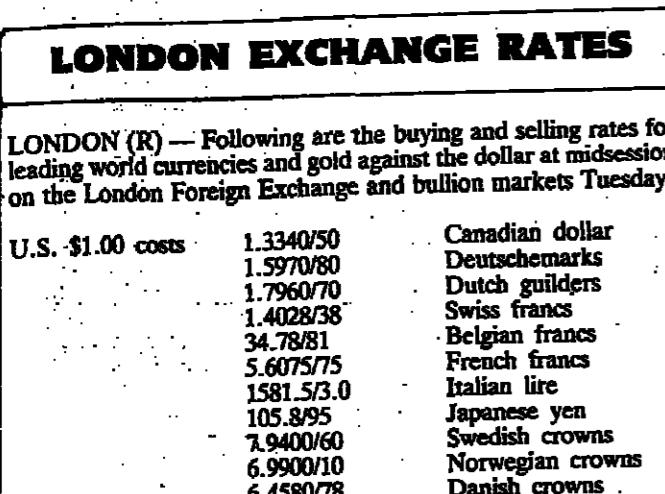
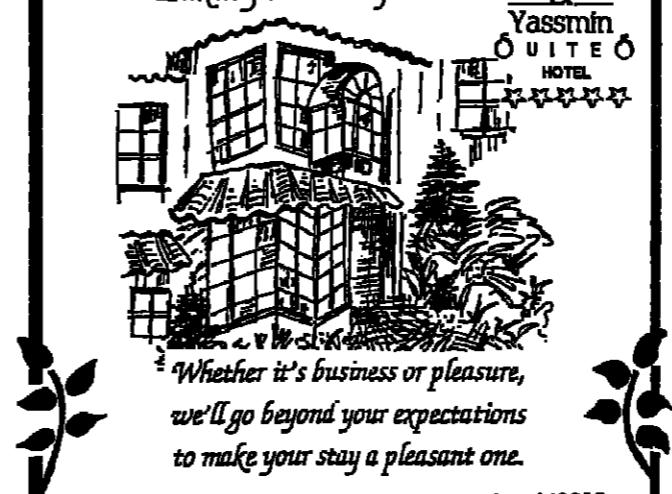
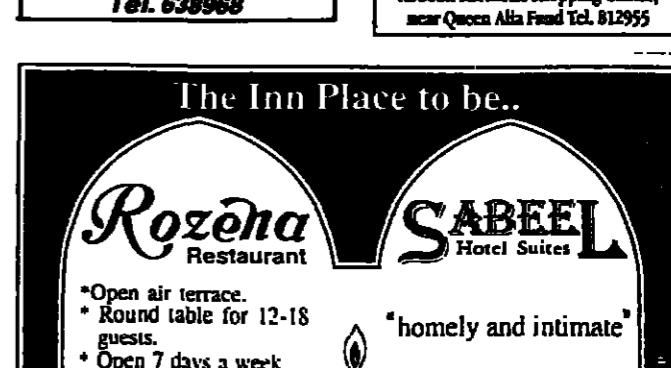
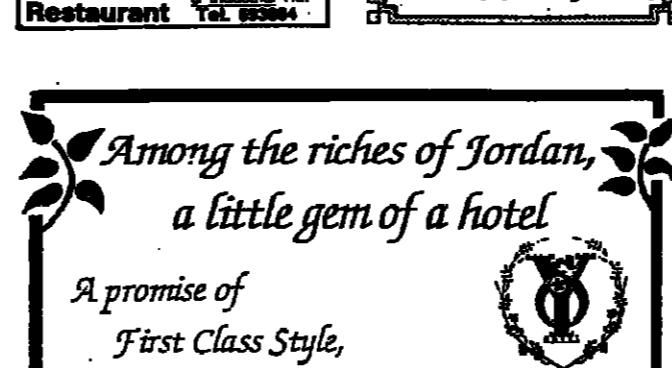
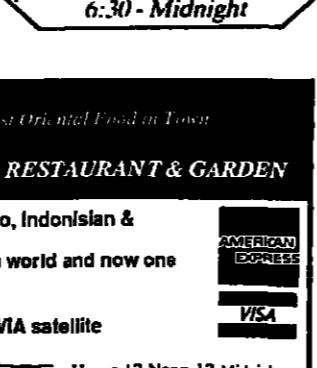
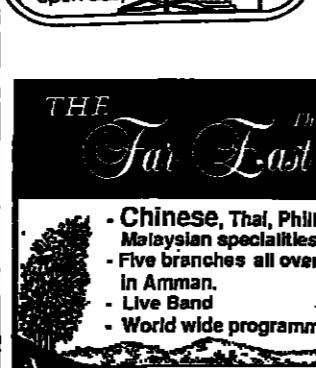
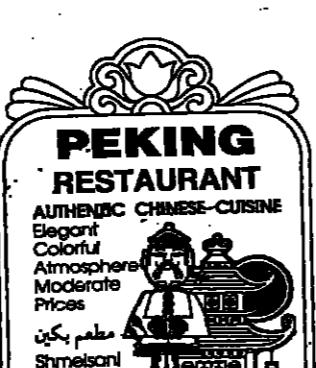
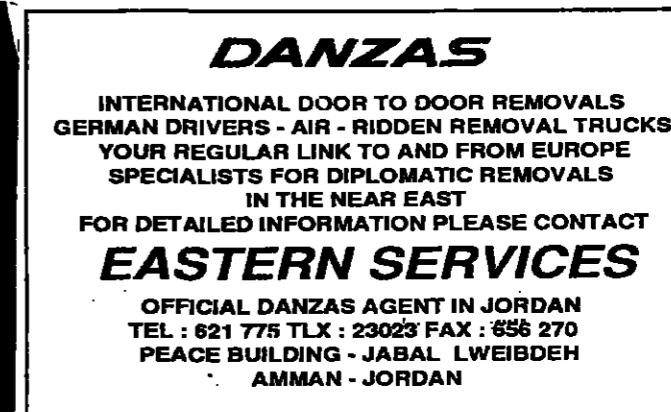
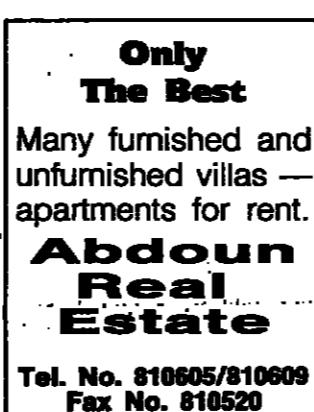
## Savona withdraws resignation

ROME (R) — Italian Industry Minister Paolo Savona Monday withdrew his shock resignation, taking the sting out of a damaging row with Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi over plans to privatise state companies. The prime minister's spokesman said Mr. Savona telephoned Mr. Ciampi to tell him he was satisfied with the contents of a letter the premier had sent urging him to reconsider. The minister quit Sunday after Mr. Ciampi implicitly rejected his theories on how to privatise Italy's debt-laden state companies.



Jordan Times  
TEL: 667171

## JORDAN MARKET PLACE



LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

U.S. \$1.00 costs	Canadian dollar	Deutschmarks
1.3340/50	1.5970/80	1.4028/38
1.7960/70	Dutch guilders	Swiss francs
34.78/81	Belgian francs	French francs
5.6075/75	Italian lire	Japanese yen
1581.53/3.0	Swedish crowns	Norwegian crowns
105.895	Danish crowns	
7.9400/60		
6.9900/10		
6.4580/78		
One sterling	\$1.5267/77	
One ounce of gold	\$359.20/359.70	

## German constitutional court clears way for Maastricht Treaty

KARLSRUHE, Germany (Agencies) — Germany's Constitutional Court gave the green light Tuesday for the country's ratification of the Maastricht Treaty for closer European union.

The much-awaited decision clears the way for the treaty to go into effect across the European Community (EC) as early as next month.

Germany is the last remaining member of the 12 European Community states that has still to deposit the instruments of ratification, although its two houses of parliament voted largely in favour of Maastricht last December.

The move has been held up by complaints to the Karlsruhe court that the treaty was incompatible with the German constitution.

Britain ratified the controversial treaty for closer European political, economic and monetary union at the beginning of August.

The eight judges of the court said they had considered five complaints against the treaty but had retained only one, concerning fears that closer European union as outlined in the pact would impinge on German sovereignty in violation of Article 38 of the constitution.

This article states that members of the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) are freely elected, representative of the whole German people and subject only to their conscience.

The court held that this "democratic principle" was inviolable, and thus could not be undermined by Germany joining a supranational community.

In a concession to opponents of the treaty, the court said: "Substantially weighty duties and responsibilities must remain with the German Bundestag."

The court said the principle of legitimacy could be strengthened if all EC states elected members of the European Parliament in the same way and if parliament's influence over EC policy were increased.

It noted that the Maastricht Treaty does not empower the European union to raise the finances or provide itself with the means it considers necessary to fulfil its aims.

Regarding the transfer of powers to European institutions, the court also said interpretation of the principle of

subsidiarity — under which decisions are to be taken at the lowest possible level — set limits on the exercise of such institutions' responsibilities.

But it concluded there was no fixed and "no longer controllable" or "automatic" process under way to monetary union. Every step required government decisions and parliamentary approval, it observed.

There were no grounds for fearing that the EC would develop into a political union and responsibilities must remain with "unforeseeable sovereign rights."

If European institutions or organs were to exploit the treaty in a way not covered by the German legislative ratification of it, that would render the resulting acts not binding under German law.

Trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange saw a sudden surge of extra activity Tuesday morning, dealers said, out of apparent relief at the court ruling. The market weakened slightly, however.

German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Tuesday the Maastricht Treaty could go into effect on Nov. 1.

He said the decision by Ger-

many's Federal Constitutional Court, the last step before Bonn can ratify the document, meant the government could soon deposit the treaty in Rome.

"The treaty can go into effect on Nov. 1," he said.

In Brussels, EC President Belgium Tuesday welcomed the decision by the German court, and announced a summit of EC leaders for Oct. 29.

Belgium Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene said in a statement he hoped the treaty would now come into force on Nov. 1.

The Belgian statement said the Oct. 29 summit would focus on steps toward creating monetary union and a common EC foreign and security policy.

It said the German court's approval of the treaty could mean a relaunching for Europe, and that this must be done hand in hand with boosting economic growth, safeguarding competitiveness and promoting jobs.

The presidency specifically promised that in putting the treaty into effect and in drawing up a strategy for growth and employment priority would be given to the well-being of EC citizens.

Haitian fishermen pull in their nets Monday as the U.S. Navy transport USS Harlan County waits to dock. The Harlan County was not allowed to dock at Port-Au-Prince (AFP photo)

## 1 killed in Haiti anti-U.S. protests

PORTE-AU-PRINCE (AFP) —

One person was killed and another was seriously wounded during demonstrations against the deployment here of U.S. military observers, as top military chief Raoul Cedras called for calm.

Hundreds of angry demonstrators prevented some 200 U.S. troops from disembarking here Monday, while gunmen attacked the national radio station to protest the presence of the U.S. troops taking part in a U.N. observer mission.

A teacher was shot and killed as he was leaving his suburban home, and another man was seriously wounded when a gunman in a jeep opened fire on passersby, according to witnesses.

Army Commander General Cedras, in a press conference later Monday, condemned the "acts of violence" and the occupation of the radio station, calling on all Haitians to "keep calm."

Gen. Cedras, however, said that having armed U.S. soldiers on Haitian streets would violate the terms of the July 3 agreement he signed in New York along with ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"No one will be permitted to plan and organise routes and convoys on their own initiative as it pleases them," the Bosnian Serb News Agency (SRNA) quoted a Serb military official as saying.

The U.N. estimates encircling Serb and Croat forces have trapped 150,000 people in the Maglaj pocket for more than three months, with air drops the only way to get them food and medicine. They said up to one-third of the dropped food had fallen to the Serbs and Croat forces.

The U.N. has chafed under increasing restrictions placed on its aid convoys in Bosnia and predicts another winter of widespread misery if they continue.

In Zagreb, Croatian radio reported the Croatian and Bosnian governments had agreed to go ahead with the exchange of all their prisoners of war. The exchange would take place as soon as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has taken necessary preparations, the radio said.

But as ICRC spokeswoman said Tuesday that no definitive details for an exchange had been agreed and she did not think the swap would take place before Thursday at the earliest.

The parliament demanded the return of more of the territory seized in the 18-month civil war, something Bosnian Serbs and Croats have refused to do.

In the northern Bosnian Serb city of Banja Luka, officials of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) urged Serb authori-

The deployment of a total of 1,600 foreign non-combat troops — 600 of them American — in the U.N. mission to prepare for the planned reinstatement of deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide by the end of the month, was part of the Governors Island agreement.

The council said "a lack of dock personnel" prevented the docking of the amphibious landing ship USS Harlan County. The council called on the Haitian military to ensure that obstructions to the safe deployment of the mission end immediately.

In Washington, Mr. Christopher insisted that the Haitian military and police must allow the troops to land. He said the U.S. ship would not dock until safe conditions were guaranteed.

Gen. Cedras said a statement by U.S. Defence Secretary Les Aspin in a television interview Sunday to the effect that U.S. troops in Haiti would be armed with M-16 assault rifles for their own protection, showed he was unaware of the terms of the Governors Island agreement.

The army commander called on Haiti's judicial and legislative powers to take stock of "the situation and assume their responsibilities."

cancelled, in August after Haiti's military leaders agreed to allow Mr. Aristide to return to office. He had been ousted in a 1991 military coup.

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A group of Haitian lawmakers called Monday for an "immediate suspension" of the deployment of the multinational troops until all its legalities are weighed by Haitian judicial authorities.

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Wool in a test-tube possible but sheep is still needed

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand (AFP) — A scientist has managed to grow wool in a laboratory but says sheep will still be necessary for some years to come. Louise Winder, a Lincoln University wool researcher, said Tuesday growing wool in-vitro was potentially a "very significant" development. Taking skin samples from sheep, she has had wool follicles extending by up to three millimetres in 12 days, based in nutrient mixes in plastic trays and stored in an incubator. The object of the laboratory experiments is to find out what makes wool grow and what can affect its fineness and strength. When these things are known, scientists can manipulate conditions to improve wool growth on the sheep's backs. Dr. Winder does not envisage wool being grown commercially in tissue culture and sheep being kept only for their meat. She hopes, that better stock management resulting from her work will help ensure the long-term future of sheep farming. Her research project had been generated by a Cambridge University project that succeeded in growing human hair, in-vitro.

**U.S. puts fly on endangered species list**

LOS ANGELES (AFP) — A humble fly has been put on the U.S. list of endangered species. The Delhi Sands fly is the first to fly to make it on the federal list more commonly associated with bears and the bald eagle. People who kill or harm any of the approximately 600 animals and plants on the list may be jailed for a year and fined \$200,000. The orange and brown spotted fly is endangered because of shrinking habitat. It is not known how many of the flies there are, but there were sightings in August and early September. In the wild, the flies live about a week, although they live twice that long in laboratory conditions. The 2.5-cm (one-inch) long flies live in areas that also support unique plants and animals which thrive on arid conditions, said Greg Ballmer, the scientist who proposed putting the fly on the endangered list. But in Colton, California, residents are puzzled. A 1.2-hectare (three-acre) piece of an 120-hectare (300-acre) zone set aside for a six-story hospital and other businesses is part of the fly's habitat. So far, construction has not been threatened, but some are worried. "They talk about the fly becoming extinct, but so are jobs," said Mayor Frank Gonzales of the Los Angeles suburb Colton.

**Two defectors claimed Tuesday North Korea is operating an underground nuclear plant to develop weapons in the northern province of Chagan-gang.**

**Yun Wung and Pak Su-Hyon told a news conference that they had heard about the existence of the underground nuclear plant from an engineer who worked at a Yongbyon nuclear plant.**

**Auction of movie costumes brings record prices**

LOS ANGELES (R) — A gown worn by Vivien Leigh in "Gone With The Wind" went for \$33,350, while Errol Flynn's costume from Captain Blood brought \$31,050 at an auction of movie costumes, an auction spokeswoman said.

The deployment of Russian troops could pull Moscow deeper into Georgia's simmering conflict.

Mr. Chikvaidze told Reuters in a telephone interview: "You know that we're in a hurry. Negotiations with Russia are still continuing but the forces could arrive in the next couple of weeks. They will be mainly Russian troops with a symbolic involvement of Azerbaijan and Armenia."

The deployment of the forces, under which the Tbilisi government is transferring broad responsibility for its security into the hands of Moscow, was agreed last week after Mr. Shevardnadze reluctantly brought his war-torn republic into the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

"After our entry to the Commonwealth, maybe the situation will change," Mr. Chikvaidze said. "The Russian side's approach towards Georgia may change and they could start supporting our government."

He said it was unclear what form the Russian military presence would take in the northwestern town of Sukhumi which was seized two weeks ago by the Abkhaz secessionists.

Sukhumi fell despite a Russian-brokered ceasefire under which Georgia had withdrawn 80 per cent of its forces from the region. Georgia accused Moscow of masterminding the conflict.

Russian troops are still based in Sukhumi, Mr. Chikvaidze said. Asked if he trusted Russia, he replied: "Do you trust Russia?"

**GOREN BI**

## Gamsakhurdia aide joins Shevardnadze

TBILISI (AFP) — Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze has received a boost in his multi-front battle against armed opponents with the defection of a top aide to ousted president Zviad Gamsakhurdia and an offer by Abkhazian separatists to negotiate peace.

The defector, Igor Georgiadze, recently joined ranks with Mr. Gamsakhurdia, becoming one of his military advisors after deserting Mr. Shevardnadze's camp where he had been one of the government's top military representatives in the struggle against separatists in Abkhazia.

In the last two weeks, he personally led several offensives against government forces in western Georgia, where the majority of Mr. Gamsakhurdia's supporters are based.

It was unclear what prompted his decision to go back to the government camp. But whatever the reason, the move provided a boost to the embattled Shevardnadze and could prove a major setback to Mr. Gamsakhurdia, who was toppled in January 1992 and has vowed to return to power in August.

But that meeting of the "Russian Choice" grouping is in some doubt because, under the state of emergency, militant opponents are banned and electoral blocks remain a twinkle in politicians' eyes.

Mr. Yeltsin's backers were due to meet at the weekend to decide on a common electoral front and a list for the election which will be held partly on the basis of proportional representation.

But that meeting of the "Russian Choice" grouping is in some doubt because, under the state of emergency, militant opponents are banned and electoral blocks remain a twinkle in politicians' eyes.

Mr. Yeltsin called presidential elections for June and polls for a new parliament this December after ordering the abolition of the old legislature, the Supreme Soviet, last month.

Several close aides had ruled out simultaneous polls, saying they would plunge the country into chaos. But some officials acknowledge it would be difficult to arrange parliamentary polls by the December deadline.

Mr. Satarov said earlier presidential elections could help Mr. Yeltsin's image as a democratic leader, after the political turmoil of recent weeks.

But the ITAR-TASS news agency said they were ready to resume negotiations with Georgia's leadership.

The separatists insisted in the communiqué that their only condition to holding such talks would be a recognition of the right of Abkhazians to self-determination.

The separatists in recent months have consolidated their hold on the breakaway region capturing, after fierce battles, nearly all of the disputed territory including the Abkhazian capital of Sukhumi.

Their territorial gains proved a major setback for Mr. Shevardnadze as he tried to deal at the same time with the rebellion by Mr. Gamsakhurdia's supporters, who have sought to form an alliance with the separatists.

On Monday, Djaba Ioseeliani, a top Georgian military officer, said that talks between the government and the separatists were possible but "I think we will have to take Abkhaz back militarily."

Georgian Foreign Minister Alexander Chikvaidze said Tuesday Russian-dominated Commonwealth troops would arrive in Georgia in the coming weeks to form a security belt around strategic installations.

Russian troops are still based in Sukhumi, Mr. Chikvaidze said. Asked if he trusted Russia, he replied: "Do you trust Russia?"

**PHOTO**

## Wihdat face Sahab today in quarterfinals of Jordan Cup

By Aleen Banianay

*Special to the Jordan Times*

AMMAN — The quarterfinal round of the Jordan Cup, the third annual activity of the Jordan Soccer Federation (JSF), begins Wednesday when Al Wihdat face Sahab in a most-awaited match by fans of both teams.

With work at Al Hussein Youth City Stadium still incomplete, Irbid's Al Hassan Sports City will host all but one of the competition's remaining matches which will run up to Nov. 14. Quarterfinal action concludes this week with Al Ramtha facing Al Ahli Thursday, while Al Qadsieh play Fuheis and titleholders, Al Faisali, clash with Al Jazireh Friday.

Soccer fans witnessed some surprising results in the round of 16 in the past week. The latest was Al Faisali's 5-2 thrashing of Al Arabi. Al Jazireh overcame Al Hussein in a 7-6 penalty shootout after the match ended in a 2-2 draw, while Al Ramtha were awarded an effortless 3-0 win over Al Jali whose officials failed to come up with the team's shirts in the allocated time.

### National team to begin training camp

The Kingdom's national soccer team will begin this week a training camp in Irbid in preparation for two upcoming matches with the national team of the United Arab Emirates.

The latest meeting of the JSF, now headed by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ben Al Hussein, named the following as members of Jordan's national team: Milad Abbasi, Mohammad Abu Daoud, Mohammad Mahadin, Yousef Al Amouri, Ahmad Al Shaqran, Ahmad Abdul Qader, Mohammad Al Khazali, Isam Mahmood, Firas Al Khaleefah, Subhi Awad, Subhi Suleiman, Hisham Abdul Munem, Jamal Abu Abd, Ra'd Al Monani, Mousa Shteyan, Badran Al Shaqran, Aref Hussein, Tariq Tadros, Mohammad Al Ashhab, Jamal Mahmood, Nart Yadi, Yaser Mohammad, Marwan Al Shamali, Sami Jannil, Murad Al Horani, Ahmad Al Khazaleh, Maher Othman, Ali Zabi, Hussein Shanineh and Imad Al Zagal.

The JSF also imposed a JD1,000 fine over Shabab Al Hussein Club for the unsportsmanlike conduct of their fans during their match against Sahab. All clubs and players were granted a pardon for most previous fines and suspensions during the past year.

## Short's odds grow longer in chess title contest

LONDON (R) — British challenger Nigel Short prepared what could be his final onslaught against champion Gary Kasparov in Tuesday's 16th game of their world chess title match.

Kasparov, 30, leads the 24-game contest by an overwhelming 10½ points to 4½ after six wins and nine draws.

The Azri-born champion is just two points away from victory and a five-eighths share of the \$1.7 million (\$2.5 million) prize fund provided by the

Times newspaper.

Short, 28, enjoyed something of a renaissance in the middle of the match, drawing games 10 to 14 and pushing for victory in most of them. But Kasparov struck back Saturday, scoring his fifth win out of eight when he had the advantage of the white pieces and the first move.

Short has efficiently generated winning chances when he has played with the first move but has failed to capitalise on a series of golden opportunities.

## Man admits stabbing Seles

HAMBURG, Germany (R) — A man who stabbed tennis star Monica Seles with a meat-trimming knife told a court Tuesday he did it to help his idol Steffi Graf.

German Guenther Parche, 39, admitted a charge of grievous bodily harm and said he had attacked Seles because she had replaced Graf as the world's top-ranked player.

Parche told a court he had not planned to kill Seles when he stabbed her in the back as she sat on her chair during a changeover at the Hamburg Open on April 30.

"The charge against me is completely correct. I only wanted to hurt Monica Seles. In no way did I want to hurt her badly or kill her," Parche said in a statement read to the

court by his lawyer. "I did it because I could not bear it that Monica Seles had driven Stefanie Graf away from the number one spot in the rankings."

A distraught Seles was taken from the court on a stretcher after Parche jumped from the stands and stabbed her during their quarterfinal match against Bulgarian Magdalena Maleeva. Parche was arrested at the courthouse.

Florida-based Seles, who has been in Serbia, has not played since the attack and has slipped to fourth in the world rankings.

The 19-year-old Seles is expected to make a comeback in time to defend her Australian Open title in Melbourne in January.

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH  
Crest Film's latest offering.

### A VINTAGE GEM

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ Q 10 6 2  
V K 5 4 2  
10 8 5  
A J  
  
**WEST** ♦ 9 8 5 4 ♦ K 7 3  
V 9 6 3  
2 Void  
♦ 9 7 6 3 2  
+ 8 4 2 + 10 9 7 5 3

**SOUTH**  
♦ Void  
V A J 10 8 7  
Q A K Q J 4  
K K Q 6

The bidding:  
West North East  
2 ♠ Pass 3 V Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
6 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♦

How good were the players of yesterday? It took Howard Schenken about 10 seconds to come up with the winning play of this hand from a team match almost 5 years ago.

After a forcing two-bid and two cue-bids, North-South reached the excellent contract of six hearts in quick time. West led the ace of spades, ruffed by Schenken, who cashed the ace of hearts in no time

flat. When East discarded a club, the rest was easy. The jack of trumps was covered by the queen and taken by the king. Another round of trumps was drawn, leaving West with the master trump. Declarer simply started running diamonds. West could ruff any time that declarer chose, but declarer had the rest of the tricks.

What if West had shown out on the ace of hearts? Declarer would still have run the jack to East's queen. East could force declarer to ruff another spade, but declarer would ruff, cash the ten of hearts, cross to the ace of clubs and draw the last trump with the king of hearts. The rest of the tricks could then be claimed.

To appreciate Schenken's rapid analysis, consider what happened at the other table, where the contract and opening lead were the same. Declarer ruffed and led a low heart to the king and could not recover. Declarer tried to concede a trump by continuing with a low trump to the king, but after winning the queen, West simply forced declarer with another spade. That left South with a bare ace, while West held the guarded nine. Down one.

## Taylor springs surprises in England team

ROTTERDAM (Agencies) — England manager Graham Taylor made five key and dramatic changes Tuesday to his side for Wednesday's crucial World Cup qualifier against the Netherlands.

As expected, striker Alan Shearer comes in for his first international in 11 months but there is no room for Ian Wright whose place goes to Arsenal team mate Paul Merson, playing only his second international of England's last 14.

Manchester United defender Paul Parker replaces Liverpool's Rob Jones at right back after nearly 18 months out of favour. Tony Dorigo comes in for injured Captain Stuart Pearce at left back and Carlton Palmer returns to the midfield to replace Papin and Cantona.

France look to their fearsome forwards to book their tickets for the World Cup finals when they take on Israel in a European Group 6 qualifier Wednesday. Manchester United's Eric Cantona has netted five times and Jean-Pierre Papin of AC Milan has bagged four goals in the qualifiers so far as the French have moved to within two points of a berth in the finals.

The struggling Israelis, bottom of the six-team group and without a win in seven games, should be no match at the Parc Des Princes for a French side unbeaten in more than a year.

But French trainer Gerard Houllier is expected to boost his attack by lining up the league's top scorer David Ginola alongside the exiled duo in an attempt to overrun a side which has already let in 21 goals.

France still have a home game against Bulgaria next month but Houllier aims to wrap things up Wednesday evening.

"I don't want to use up our right to afford a slip-up," he said. "We must show how much we have progressed and impose our style of play."

Parker, whose inclusion brings to four the contribution of champions Manchester United to the side, is apparently preferred for his marking strengths.

Defeat in Rotterdam will almost certainly put England out of the 1994 U.S. finals. The real gamble comes with

the recall of Palmer in midfield to fill the void left by Gascoigne.

Taylor had been expected to use Sheffield Wednesday's Andy Sinton or Rangers' experienced midfielder Trevor Steven to make up for the loss of his most creative player.

Instead he has gone for a destroyer in Palmer, usually a centre back with Sheffield Wednesday, who will be expected to help Paul Ince break up Dutch attacks.

Ireland leaders has been magic and he feels ready to stake a claim for a regular place.

"I've shown I can play without problems alongside (George) Weah, Rai and Valdo (at PSG)," he said. "I don't see why I couldn't play alongside Papin and Cantona."

### Ireland confident

Ireland, beaten at home just once in seven years, are confident of winning their ticket to the World Cup finals against old rivals Spain Wednesday — even though they will be without injured captain Andy Townsend.

Spanish coach Javier Clemente has brought a squad of tried and trusted attackers for a match his side must not lose to stay within reach of qualifying for the finals in the United States next year.

### WORLD CUP

If history is any guide Spain might fancy their chances having won 12 of the 23 matches since their victory in 1982.

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The 26-year-old Paris St Germain forward Ginola is a highly gifted ballplayer whose chances have been limited by the success of the Papin-Cantona partnership. He has played just five times for France and has yet to score.

But his form for the Parisian

## Gulf enemies are at it again, but on the soccer field in Qatar

DOHA (AP) — Fierce enemies are at it again, preparing to take the field for national honour. This time the battlefield is a soccer pitch.

The lineup at the World Cup Asian Final qualification round features an explosive mix of fierce foes.

Iran and Iraq are perpetual adversaries in a centuries-old conflict between Persians and Arabs. North and South Korea share the world's most heavily armed border and, in the absence of a peace treaty, are still technically at war.

Saudi Arabia, from where the allied coalition struck at Iraq during the Gulf War, is another contender. The sixth team is Japan.

"Never before in the history of any official qualifying Asian tournament did we have six teams of such diverse political and ideological background," said Peter Velappan, a

secretary of the FIFA's Asian Football Confederation.

The two top teams will advance to the World Cup finals next June and July in the United States — a bitter foe of Iraq, Iran and North Korea and a staunch ally of Japan, South Korea and Saudi Arabia.

South Korea has had the most success recently in international soccer. Its team qualified for the last two World Cup finals in Mexico and Italy. Iraq made its only trip to the finals in 1986. Iran's only qualification came in 1978 and North Korea's in 1966.

Saudi Arabia and Japan have never qualified for the finals, but soccer has improved in Japan since it launched its new professional league.

Soccer officials hope that none of the bitter political rivalries spill over onto the soccer pitch during the final

round in Doha, the capital of Qatar.

Between 1980 and 1988, Iran and Iraq fought the longest intrastate war of this century. More than 1 million people were killed, maimed or wounded in the war; it ended with a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire but no peace treaty.

There are more than 1.1 million troops deployed on the border between North and South Korea. There is no direct means of mail, telephone or other communications between the countries divided in 1945. There also was no peace treaty signed at the end of the 1950-53 war.

"I am confident that these six teams will leave all their differences at home... and will be here with their football and boots to play," Velappan, a Malaysian, said.

The Munich side have won the Bundesliga title a record 12 times but their last triumph was in 1990.

Matthaeus's successful switch from midfield to libero at club and international level is typical of a new determina-

A draw would force Spain to beat Denmark to go through.

### Italy seeks a win

Juventus striker Roberto Baggio, Italy's outstanding player, is prepared to play through the pain barrier as the injury-hit Italians seek a win over Scotland in a vital World Cup qualifier Wednesday.

"I have to be fit. This game is simply too important to miss," said the pony-tailed Baggio, struggling with a knee injury in the past few days.

A leading candidate for the European Footballer of the Year title, Baggio has netted 19 times in 30 internationals and was the pick of the Italian side which beat Estonia 3-0 last

March 12. The World Cup finals, have history on their side to win the Group 6 match despite the absence of three Italian-based players.

The Swedes trounced Finland 6-0 in their last encounter in Stockholm, a friendly before the 1990 World Cup finals.

Their last competitive meeting, in the World Cup last September, ended with Sweden winning 1-0 in Helsinki. And since February 1982 when Finland beat Sweden 2-1 in a friendly, the countries have met five times — with Sweden winning all five matches.

Finnish coach Tommy Lindholm is under no illusions about the task facing his side. "We should be able to get a decent result if we play well. In that case I will dare to look at the score after the game," he said.

"But if we don't play well, I won't want to see the final score," he added.

Finland have long since been eliminated from a place in the finals in the United States next year, but Sweden will qualify if they win.

Three-times world champions Italy need to win their last two World Cup qualifiers — against Scotland in Rome Wednesday and at home to Portugal in November — to be certain of a place in the 1994 World Cup finals.

They are currently second in European Group 1 with 12 points from eight games, a point behind Switzerland. Portugal are a further two points back with a game in hand.

But Ireland are no longer the international pushovers they once were.

They reached the quarterfinals of the World Cup in 1990 and manager Jack Charlton has built a team that now rarely loses.

Their 10 World Cup qualifiers so far have produced seven wins and three draws and they start the match as favourites. Ireland top the Group 3 standings with 17 points from ten matches, followed by Denmark on 16 and Spain on 15.

Ireland could still qualify if they lose Wednesday provided they beat Northern Ireland in their last qualifier on Nov. 17.

Sweden by contrast, with the incentive of securing a place in

the World Cup finals, have history on their side to win the Group 6 match despite the absence of three Italian-based players.

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## Jiang cautions Rabin against using force

**'Israel sold U.S. technology to China'**

Combined agency dispatches

PEKING — Communist Party chief Jiang Zemin on Tuesday pledged China's commitment to Middle East peace and cautioned visiting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin against using or threatening force to settle disputes.

Mr. Jiang, who is also president, was quoted by the official Xinhua news agency as saying his hour-long meeting with Mr. Rabin was of great significance and would bring relations to a "new high."

"While China and Israel are at two ends of Asia, the Chinese people traditionally hold friendly feelings towards their Jewish counterparts," Mr. Jiang was quoted as saying.

"Friendship and cooperation between the two peoples not only benefit the two nations, but have served to promote peace and development in Asia and the world in general as well."

Echoing Premier Li Peng's cautious comments to Mr. Rabin on Monday, Mr. Jiang did not go on record as pledging to use China's influence with Iran and Arabs to encourage their support for the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) accord.

"China will continue to work for an early realisation of complete peace in the Middle East," Mr. Jiang said, but noted that "more time and redoubled efforts" were

needed before a comprehensive settlement could be reached.

Mr. Jiang politely cautioned Mr. Rabin against using force to achieve peace.

"Progress made in the Middle East peace process once again showed that disputes between nations can only be settled properly through political negotiations," Mr. Jiang said.

"The practice of resorting to force or threat of force will only deepen the conflicts between nations and thus run counter to a fundamental resolution."

Despite the caution, there have been persistent reports of Sino-Israeli military ties dating back to long before their establishment of diplomatic relations 22 months ago.

A U.S. Senate report due out this week will say Israel sold advanced military equipment worth several billion dollars to China in the past decade in violation of U.S. regulations, NBC television reported on Monday.

Mr. Rabin, who doubles as defence minister, was expected to hold talks with Chinese Defence Minister Chi Haotian. But officials from both countries declined to give details or to discuss their politically sensitive military ties.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Rabin laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square, visited a car factory and inaugurated an international aerospace show, where Israeli firms also stand.

He has repeatedly stressed the visit's importance, noting that it is his first to a non-



VICTORIOUS ARRIVAL: Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), which won the highest number

of votes in Pakistan's general elections this week, chats with women party workers upon her arrival in Islamabad Tuesday for talks on forming a coalition government (AFP photo)

## Implicit criticism of labour policy of Gulf states sparks heated debate

Kuwait denies 'discriminate' hiring after crisis

By P.V. Vivekanand

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A heated debate broke out Tuesday at a meeting of a U.N. agency over a technical report which some of the Gulf states saw as implicitly accusing them of discriminating against nationals of Arab countries perceived as having sympathies with Iraq during the 1990-91 Gulf crisis.

It was the first time that the summary expulsions of Jordanians, Palestinians, Yemenis and Sudanese from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia during and after the Gulf crisis were discussed at a public forum attended by both the dispatching and receiving ends of manpower in the Arab World.

The four countries directly affected by the sudden termination of hundreds of thousands of their nationals working in the Gulf appeared to have diplomatically opted to be bystanders in Tuesday's debate over the issue.

The debate came at a regular meeting of the Technical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCPWA) after its secretariat presented the results of a "Survey on Economic and Social Developments in the ESCWA Region, 1992."

No delegate from the four made any comment on the report's section on labour policies, and some of them referred to other parts of the report, which dealt with overall economic activities.

Delegates from Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Kuwait protested against a paragraph that read:

"The unemployment problem has been aggravated by the loss of employment opportunities in the Gulf and by recruitment policies that generally favour labour from outside the region and discriminate against nationals of some member countries, a practice which emerged in the wake of the Gulf crisis."

For his part, Mr. Hosokawa told Mr. Yeltsin that he did not expect one visit by a Russian leader to resolve the issue.

Mr. Yeltsin twice called off earlier visits because of Japan's insistence on making progress on the islands.

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War

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